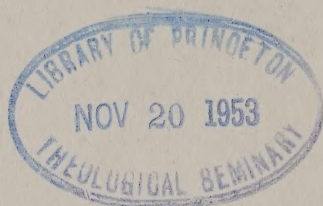


**FORTY  
YEARS  
OF  
CARNEGIE  
GIVING**



**LESTER**





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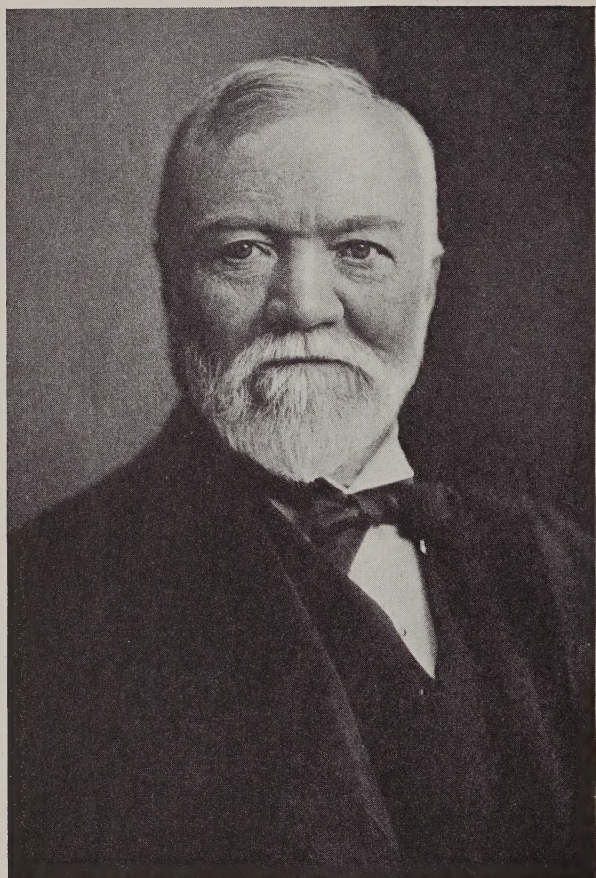
FORTY YEARS OF CARNEGIE GIVING

1901-1941



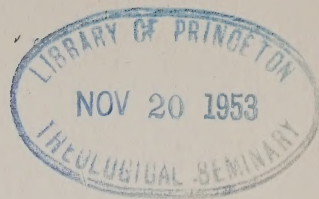






*Arthur Leongie*





# FORTY YEARS OF CARNEGIE GIVING

*A SUMMARY OF THE BENEFACTIONS  
OF ANDREW CARNEGIE  
AND OF THE WORK OF THE PHILANTHROPIC TRUSTS  
WHICH HE CREATED*

BY

ROBERT M. LESTER

SECRETARY OF CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK



CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS  
NEW YORK

1941

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*To*

FREDERICK P. KEPPEL

*President of Carnegie Corporation of New York for  
the past eighteen years and to the trustees and staffs  
of Carnegie trusts here and abroad, through whose  
labor and devotion Andrew Carnegie's spirit of giving  
has been made real to this generation*



## PREFACE

THIS summary of Carnegie giving during the past forty years will be useful, I hope, to those who have not time, or who find it inconvenient, to ascertain the facts from the many books, reports and public records dealing with Andrew Carnegie and the trusts and gifts bearing his name or generally associated with it. In the brief introductory sketches throughout the text, I have drawn freely from Mr. Carnegie's *Autobiography* and from Burton J. Hendrick's *Life of Andrew Carnegie*. Many facts have been taken, of course, from the annual reports and other publications of the various Carnegie agencies, and from available unpublished records. Also, I have found useful *A Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie*, prepared more than twenty years ago by S. N. D. North for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Thanks are due to the officers of the several Carnegie trusts for their cheerful cooperation in providing statistical summaries—in some instances, I am sure, at great inconvenience—and for their comments on the proof of the text relating to their organizations. To two other persons I am, as always, under great obligation: To Durand R. Miller, Record Clerk of the Corporation, whose wide acquaintance with Carnegie records and extraordinary ability to deal with complicated statistical material have been of invaluable aid; and to Lois Anderson Murkland, my secretary since 1934, whose practical criticism and skillful handling of fragmentary and often confusing manuscript have greatly expedited the preparation of this book.

Should the reader doubt the accuracy of the facts set down in the present summary—and great effort has been made to keep out inaccuracies—he should take recourse to the full accounts of Mr. Carnegie's life and to the authoritative published statements of the foundations which he created.

ROBERT M. LESTER

March 11, 1941





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PART ONE

ANDREW CARNEGIE—THE CARNEGIE TRUSTS  
—OTHER ENTERPRISES

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CHAPTER I

ANDREW CARNEGIE

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THIS BOOK AND OTHERS ABOUT CARNEGIE GIVING

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**F**ORTY YEARS of *Carnegie Giving* is a reference book of factual information as to the gifts made by Mr. Carnegie and the work of the trusts which he created. The almost incredible story of his life is told in his *Autobiography*; the full account of his career is given in Burton J. Hendrick's *Life of Andrew Carnegie*. His philosophy of wealth and philanthropy is stated in his own *Gospel of Wealth* and other writings. The development of a body of doctrine as to organized giving is shown in the annual reports of Carnegie presidents such as Woodward, Pritchett, Merriam, Keppel, and Jessup. Each Carnegie trust in its annual report makes available a detailed accounting of its grants, expenditures, investments and other financial transactions, thus rendering a public account of its stewardship. The influence of philanthropic agencies in general on higher education is fully discussed in E. V. Hollis's *Philanthropic Foundations and Higher Education*. Eduard C. Lindeman, in *Wealth and Culture*, presents interesting aspects of the social significance and effect of wealth and philanthropy. Probably the best short account of Mr. Carnegie's career is to be found in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. For those who wish to read at length and in detail, these books are available in almost every public and academic library.

The present work, however, is primarily a book of facts. It is divided into two parts: Part I describes the Carnegie trusts and other enterprises generally connected with the Carnegie name; Part II contains copies of the letters of gift, deeds of trust, and similar legal instruments through which Mr. Carnegie set up his major organizations.

In Part I, the statement as to each major trust consists of three summaries: (*a*) of the circumstances leading to the gift; (*b*) of the organization and work of the agency itself; and (*c*) of the trustees who have devoted themselves to carrying out the purposes of the trust. As a factual summary and not as an attempt to interpret the purposes or to appraise the results of the use of foundation funds, this book serves to some extent as a forty-year review of Carnegie benefactions.



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## ANDREW CARNEGIE: HIS LIFE IN BRIEF

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ANDREW CARNEGIE, steelmaster and philanthropist; born in a weaver's cottage on November 25, 1835, in Dunfermline, Scotland; moved with his family to the United States in 1848; settled in Allegheny, Pennsylvania; bobbin boy, messenger boy; telegraph operator, train dispatcher, and railway superintendent for the Pennsylvania Railroad; self-educated; early promoter of railway sleeping cars; organizer in 1865 of Keystone Bridge Company, and of other companies; possessed of an uncanny ability to select as his associates young men of exceptional talent; organizer of the great Carnegie steel company not as a stock corporation but as a partnership in which every member was an active working partner; developer of iron and steel production in Pittsburgh into a mighty domain peculiarly his own; began about 1870 a career of giving; resident of Pittsburgh and New York; married to Miss Louise Whitfield in 1887; benefactor of his native town and his adopted city; author of a dozen books; concerned with the common interests of all English-speaking peoples and of humanity in general; exponent of the gospel of wealth and the stewardship of great fortunes; donor of thousands of free public library buildings and church organs; benefactor of hundreds of colleges and schools; Laird of Pittencrieff and of Skibo; retired from business at the age of sixty-five; devoted himself thereafter to the distribution of his great fortune; worker in the cause of peace; founder of many public trusts which bear his name; died near Lenox, Massachusetts, on August 11, 1919; survived by wife and a daughter, Margaret, now Mrs. Roswell Miller; buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery near Tarrytown, New York.

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SUMMARY OF  
PUBLIC GIFTS AND BEQUESTS BY MR. CARNEGIE

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Free Public Library Buildings	\$43,068,838
Church Organs	4,492,669
Colleges, Universities, and Schools	
Library Buildings	\$3,536,902
Other Buildings	3,431,266
Endowment	6,942,446
Other Purposes	1,132,863
	<hr/>
	15,043,477
Carnegie Corporation of New York	135,336,867
Carnegie Institution of Washington	22,000,000
Carnegie Institute (of Pittsburgh)	11,729,471
Carnegie Institute of Technology	7,274,371
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	15,000,000
(\$2,000,000 of this sum paid from income of Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1920)	
Carnegie Hero Funds	10,540,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	10,000,000
Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland	10,000,000
Carnegie United Kingdom Trust	10,000,000
Carnegie Relief Fund (for steel workers)	4,000,000
Carnegie Dunfermline Trust	3,750,000
Carnegie Institutes at Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne, Pa. (For endowment of existing institutes)	1,000,000
Church Peace Union	2,000,000
(Paid from income of Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1914)	
Palace of Peace at The Hague	1,500,000
Pan American Union Building	850,000
Central American Court of Justice	200,000
Engineering Societies Building	1,500,000
King Edward's Hospital Fund	500,000
Authors Club—Carnegie Fund	250,000
St. Andrew's Society	200,000
Simplified Spelling Boards	170,000
American Library Association	100,000
Various	1,088,537
Total of Gifts and Bequests	<hr/> \$311,594,230
Other Donations through Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1911-15, during Mr. Carnegie's Active Participation in the Affairs of the Corporation	   <hr/> 21,705,230
Total	<hr/> \$333,299,460 <hr/>

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## NOTES ON THE SUMMARY

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THE TOTAL of public gifts, \$311,594,230, made by Mr. Carnegie, is believed to be technically accurate as it stands. However, to determine the total of benefactions for which Mr. Carnegie was personally responsible, it will be well to note that Carnegie Corporation of New York, established on November 10, 1911, was practically Andrew Carnegie incorporated during the next four years. Its grants over that period total \$21,705,230, exclusive of the endowment of the Church Peace Union in 1914, which is counted in the total above. Since these Corporation grants were determined primarily by Mr. Carnegie, they may properly be added to that total, thus bringing the known amount distributed by him to \$333,299,460.

Mr. Carnegie's first considerable gifts were to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland: public baths, reported variously as having been given in 1869, 1873, and 1877, and modernized in 1903 at a reported cost of \$250,000; and a public library building in 1881. He gave an organ to the Swedenborgian Church, which his father favored, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, "very early in my career," he said; and to the same town, where his family first settled after coming to the United States, a public library building in 1890.

Included in the final item "Various" are three relatively small but interesting donations: \$50,000 to the Academy of Paris, for scholarships in connection with the work of Madame Curie on radium; \$120,000 to the Koch Institute, Berlin, to aid Robert Koch in his studies of tuberculosis; and \$89,000 to the Iron and Steel Institute, London, of which Mr. Carnegie was the first non-British president.

Included in the \$333,299,460 total of gifts and bequests are the following, which, supplementing his gifts for the technical

schools in Pittsburgh, represent in part Mr. Carnegie's interest in aiding young working men and women who wished to enlarge their range of knowledge or to improve their skill:

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen (N. Y.)	\$525,000
Franklin Union (Boston)	408,396
Cooper Union	715,000
Berea College	237,300

Similarly included are:

Tuskegee Institute	\$620,000
Hampton Institute	441,045

Many of the agencies named in the Summary and located in the United States have received subsequent grants from Carnegie Corporation of New York. Some of these are indicated later in the text, and in the table on page 61.

In setting up the major endowments which bear his name, Mr. Carnegie generally made use of first mortgage fifty-year five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The retirement of these bonds in 1929 at a call price of 115 resulted in substantial increases in the assets of the various trusts.

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## CHAPTER II

### THE CARNEGIE TRUSTS

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#### FOR PITTSBURGH

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MR. CARNEGIE returned to the United States in the autumn of 1881 from his famous coaching trip through Great Britain.<sup>1</sup> In Dunfermline, his native town, his mother with great acclaim had laid the cornerstone of the first Carnegie Public Library. He now wished to do something for his adopted city, Pittsburgh. To the Mayor, he wrote offering \$250,000 for a library building, on condition that the city would provide a site and \$15,000 annually for support. This proposal provided the basic formula upon which all his later library gifts were made: a site and annual support by the community; a building by Andrew Carnegie. Pittsburgh, however, declined the offer. He then transferred the offer to Allegheny. The offer was accepted. In 1890, the dedication of the Carnegie library and hall in Allegheny was a national event, Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, going with Mr. Carnegie from Washington to be the speaker. Pittsburgh then became interested. Would Mr. Carnegie renew his offer to Pittsburgh? No, he said; he would quadruple it. Would Pittsburgh accept \$1,000,000? Yes. Five years later (1895), at the dedication of the Pittsburgh Public Library, Mr. Carnegie announced that he had decided to inaugurate in association with the Library a department of fine arts and a museum. Again, five years later, he offered under certain conditions to provide a system of technical schools. These in 1912 became the Institute of Technology.

<sup>1</sup> For an account of this trip see *An American Four-in-Hand in Britain*, by Andrew Carnegie. Scribners. 1883. 338 p. This book, the first written by Mr. Carnegie, and seven later ones, together with two volumes of his miscellaneous writings, were published in a uniform edition in 1933 by Doubleday, Doran & Company. Bibliographical details are given in Hendrick's *Life of Andrew Carnegie*.



Thus Mr. Carnegie donated to his adopted city the massive buildings which today house the public library, the music hall, the museum, the art gallery, and the Institute of Technology. In 1901, his first gift after selling his steel interests was to give public recognition to the steel workers who had helped him make his fortune. This recognition was a pension fund for them (see page 75) and an endowment for their institutes and libraries in three cities—Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne—where many steel workers lived. Through such gifts, he said, Pittsburgh had received back some of the wealth it had given him. Also, in the course of years, the University of Pittsburgh was to receive \$252,700.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE (OF PITTSBURGH), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a general educational agency comprising a department of fine arts, a museum of natural history, a music hall; to it are closely related the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Library School and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, all created primarily for the benefit of the people of Pittsburgh. It was established in 1896 through an initial gift capitalized at \$1,000,000, notably increased later by gifts to both the Institute and its constituent parts. It was incorporated as Carnegie Institute in 1926 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and is controlled by a self-perpetuating board of thirty-six trustees. In 1940, the endowment of the Institute, not including the Institute of Technology, which administratively is a separate unit and is treated separately in this statement on page 15, was \$9,015,872.15; assets were \$11,068,942.87.

From Mr. Carnegie, the Institute received \$6,000,000 for endowment and \$5,729,471.87 for other purposes. From Carnegie Corporation of New York, it has received \$2,094,000 for endowment and \$1,408,786.62 for other purposes.

The offices of the Institute, at Schenley Park in Pittsburgh, are in the monumental Institute building which under one roof

provides accommodations for the various parts of the Institute and also for the free public library of Pittsburgh. Its president is Samuel Harden Church. The secretary is Augustus K. Oliver. The director of its department of fine arts is Homer Saint-Gaudens; of its museum, Andrey Avinoff; manager of its music hall, Roy B. Ambrose.

The work of the Institute in fine arts is carried on through annual international exhibitions of paintings, special exhibits, lectures, and educational services in cooperation with schools and colleges in the Pittsburgh area; its museum interests, through accession and maintenance of museum collections, through research and development and extension of educational service to the community; its general recreational and educational program, through use of the music hall for regularly scheduled and selected lectures on art, science, music, current national and international problems, through concerts of various kinds, and for other purposes tending to be of cultural service to its constituency.

The Institute publishes an annual report, containing statements of its officers, committees, and departments.

#### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

Fine Arts Department	\$3,467,310.48
(Including 39 International Exhibitions of Paintings)	
Carnegie Museum	3,837,227.48
Carnegie Library School	412,769.11
Music Hall	15,000.00
Carnegie Library Building Maintenance	3,874,337.02
Administration and Contingent	1,424,409.84
Pension Fund	84,000.00
Total	<u><u>\$13,115,053.93</u></u>

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees consists of thirty-six members: eighteen appointed by Mr. Carnegie, who elect their own successors; and ex-officio the eighteen members of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Board. The eighteen library board members are: nine trustees named by Mr. Carnegie, who elect their own successors; and nine composed of the mayor of Pittsburgh, the president of the City Council and six members of that body named by him, and the president of the Board of Public Education.

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Marcus Aaron	1922	John F. Laboon	1935
Edward Duff Balken	1938	George T. Ladd	1938
Frederick G. Blackburn	1939	Frank J. Lanahan	1921
Arthur E. Braun	1931	Edward J. Leonard	1939
J. Frederic Byers	1932	Richard K. Mellon	1934
John F. Casey	1935	W. L. Mellon	1937
*Samuel Harden Church	1896	William S. Moorhead	1927
George H. Clapp	1896	Augustus K. Oliver	1912
Walter R. Demmler	1940	James L. O'Toole, Jr.	1938
Robert E. Doherty	1939	James C. Rea	1935
Howard N. Eavenson	1937	Charles J. Rosenbloom	1939
George E. Evans	1936	Frederic Schaefer	1935
John G. Frazer	1937	Cornelius D. Scully	1936
William Frew	1917	John B. Semple	1930
Thomas J. Gallagher	1934	William Watson Smith	1930
H. J. Heinz, II	1941	Fred W. Weir	1940
Moorhead B. Holland	1934	William P. Witherow	1933
Roy A. Hunt	1922	A. L. Wolk	1938

\*Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*, Samuel Harden Church

*Secretary*, Augustus K. Oliver

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Robert J. Alderdice	1924-1932	*Albert J. Barr	1896-1912
Taylor Allderdice	1912-1934	George W. Baum	1909-1911
Charles Anderson	1932-1939	†*John W. Beatty	1896-1896
W. S. Arbuthnot	1919-1938	*Edward M. Bigelow	1896-1916
Charles D. Armstrong	1925-1935	David P. Black	1911-1911
Joseph G. Armstrong	1914-1918	W. W. Blackburn	1915-1931
E. V. Babcock	1918-1921	Frank C. Blessing	1909-1911
Thomas S. Baker	1935-1939	J. O. Bockstoe	1904-1906

\*Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

† Not a member of Carnegie Institute of Technology Board of Trustees.

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE—(Continued)

James J. Booth	1902-1906	John S. Herron	1918-1934
William Brand	1906-1909	Charles H. Hetzel	1914-1915
*John A. Brashear	1896-1920	William A. Hoeveler	1911-1914
Adam M. Brown	1901-1901	†*William J. Holland	1896-1898
Joseph O. Brown	1901-1903	†George L. Holliday	1896-1898
Joseph Buffington	{ 1904-1914 1920-1932	John G. Holmes	1896-1904
H. B. Burns	1910-1910	Durbin Horne	1905-1910
*John Caldwell	1896-1909	James F. Hudson	1896-1915
*Thomas M. Carnegie	1896-1905	John B. Jackson	1899-1908
James M. Clark	1900-1902	Samuel C. Jamison	1907-1910
William G. Clyde	1926-1931	George J. Kambach	1930-1931
Frederick R. Cogswell	1926-1935	John J. Kane	1934-1936
*Josiah Cohen	1896-1930	James P. Kerr	1911-1918
F. H. Colhouer	1909-1911	†John McM. King	1896-1899
Clifford B. Connelley	1930-1934	Charles H. Kline	1926-1933
William E. Corey	1901-1904	John S. Lambie	1898-1903
Charles S. Crawford	1902-1904	*A. A. Lambing	1896-1918
George W. Crawford	1928-1935	Albert C. Lehman	1930-1935
John H. Dailey	1916-1921	Irvin F. Lehman	1935-1936
William J. Diehl	1899-1901	Martin B. Leisser	1910-1915
G. A. Dillinger	1914-1917	Max G. Leslie	1901-1902
A. C. Dinkey	1909-1915	Harry A. Little	1931-1934
Robert H. Douglas	1896-1905	James H. Lockhart	1915-1938
Herbert DuPuy	1912-1930	George A. Macbeth	1896-1916
Albert J. Edwards	1909-1910	A. Gross MacConnell	1909-1911
Morris Einstein	1909-1910	James R. Macfarlane	1905-1938
W. Y. English	1916-1934	Christopher L. Magee	1896-1901
Edmund M. Ferguson	1896-1904	*William A. Magee	1896-1902
†Henry P. Ford	1896-1899	William A. Magee, Jr.	{ 1909-1913 1922-1925 1934-1938
John T. Fox	1903-1904	A. C. Magill	1909-1911
Robert A. Franks	1909-1935	James F. Malone	1922-1929
William N. Frew	1896-1915	P. A. Manion	1906-1909
†Henry Clay Frick	1896-1900	P. J. McArdle	{ 1922-1929 1934-1940
Robert Garland	1911-1939	J. Guy McCandless	1898-1901
David Lindsay Gillespie	1904-1907	David McCargo	1896-1902
J. M. Goehring	1911-1915	†Thomas G. McClure	1896-1900
Charles Gulland	1910-1911	*William McConway	1896-1925
George Wilkins Guthrie	1906-1909	William H. McKelvy	1896-1903
†*Gustave Guttenberg	1896-1896	†Bernard McKenna	1896-1896
James D. Hailman	1915-1930	William N. McNair	1934-1936
William B. Hays	1903-1906	Andrew W. Mellon	1896-1937
Howard Heinz	1909-1941		
John H. Henderson	1919-1921		

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

† Not a member of Carnegie Institute of Technology Board of Trustees.

FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE—(*Continued*)

R. B. Mellon	1924-1933	George E. Shaw	1910-1938
*C. C. Mellor	1896-1909	William J. Soost	1933-1935
William Metcalf, Jr.	1906-1909	John F. Steel	1904-1904
M. J. Muldowney	1930-1933	John P. Sterrett	1896-1904
William I. Mustin	1900-1902	William H. Stevenson	1902-1904
M. E. O'Brien	1904-1909	Charles L. Taylor	1904-1922
David B. Oliver	1911-1922	James J. Turner	1916-1928
George S. Oliver	1933-1934	A. Bryan Wall	1896-1935
George T. Oliver	1904-1912	†*A. S. Wall	1896-1896
*Henry Phipps, Jr.	1896-1905	Edward R. Walters	1906-1909
Robert Pitcairn	1896-1909	Robert B. Ward	1904-1906
Henry Kirke Porter	1896-1921	†Samuel D. Warmcastle	1896-1898
John L. Porter	1916-1937	Joseph C. Wasson	{ 1902-1904
Jacob Rall	1910-1911		{ 1906-1909
Enoch Rauh	1911-1919	†*D. T. Watson	1896-1899
James H. Reed	1902-1927	John Werner	1906-1909
H. L. Reinecke	1910-1911	Charles S. West	1905-1906
William H. Robertson	1916-1923	James S. Wightman	1903-1906
W. Lucien Scaife	1901-1924	William G. Wilkins	1911-1913
Charles M. Schwab	1900-1901	Homer D. Williams	1915-1926
Thomas Scott	1904-1906	Daniel Winters	1918-1929
John D. Shafer	1898-1926	Samuel S. Woodburn	1911-1915
†Smith H. Shannon	1896-1896	*Joseph R. Woodwell	1896-1911

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

† Not a member of Carnegie Institute of Technology Board of Trustees.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*

William N. Frew, 1896-1914

*Secretary*

James F. Hudson, 1896

Samuel Harden Church, 1896-1914

Gregg A. Dillinger, 1914-1917

## COPY OF SEAL





## FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

HAVING decided in 1900-01 to establish a technical school, Mr. Carnegie, through the Carnegie Institute trustees, sought the advice of a committee composed of two professors from outstanding universities and two from leading polytechnic institutes to report on plan and scope. They recommended an institution somewhat like the present Carnegie Institute of Technology: first, a technical college for engineers, chemists and professional men of high technique; second, a technical high school for training foremen and technicians; third, day and evening classes for artisans. Their plan did not please Mr. Carnegie. He did not wish to found a college.

A second committee, composed of men engaged in conduct of institutions for industrial training not of college rank, was appointed. In 1902, it recommended that the schools to be established should not encroach upon the field or purposes of universities, nor should they include elementary or general education within the range of the public schools. The schools were to be of secondary educational grade, providing technical training in the crafts and scientific vocations so as to produce skilled workmen, such as machinists, mechanics, decorators, etc. This plan was accepted. These schools once established, however, underwent a rapid transformation and within a decade emerged, with Mr. Carnegie's approval, as a full-fledged technical college, securing in 1912 the right to grant degrees.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a college of engineering and technology, offering instruction toward undergraduate and graduate degrees, was organized as the Carnegie Technical Schools in 1900 under the terms of initial gifts of \$2,000,000 for buildings and equipment. Originally a part of the Carnegie Institute (of Pittsburgh) and administered by the trustees of that agency, the Institute of Technology is now controlled by a committee of seventeen mem-

bers as stated on page 17, and has almost wholly lost its original relation to the parent Institute. Through reorganization in 1912 the Technical Schools were changed into a standard degree-granting institution, the Carnegie Institute of Technology. In addition to offering courses of instruction in various types of engineering, the Institute of Technology includes the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College for the education of women, maintains a college of fine arts, and now administers a library school connected with the local public library and supported in part by funds from the Carnegie Institute. Also, it carries on a program of organized research in coal and metallurgy. In 1940, its endowment was \$17,100,000; assets were \$26,797,000.

From Mr. Carnegie, the Institute of Technology received \$4,000,000 for endowment and \$3,274,371.41 for other purposes. Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted to it \$19,346,000 for endowment and \$5,079,377.58 for other purposes, of which \$8,000,000 for endowment is unpaid pending the securing by the Institute of Technology of \$4,000,000 from other sources by July 1, 1946. It has accumulated by gift and otherwise some \$1,600,000 toward fulfilment of these conditions. Included in this sum are such gifts as those of A. W. Mellon, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the United Typothetae, Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, the Falk Foundation, and others. It also received from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in 1910-12 two grants totaling \$200,000.

Since its opening on October 16, 1905, students have paid tuition and other educational fees, in purchase of instruction, to the amount of \$14,858,000.

The Institute of Technology is located, in close proximity to but separate from, the Carnegie Institute. The president is Robert E. Doherty.

An annual report is issued; bulletins as to courses of instruction and academic program are published periodically; progress reports on the results of research are issued.

The history of the Institute of Technology is told in *The Story of Carnegie Tech, 1900-1935*, by Arthur W. Tarbell, published by the Institute in 1937.

Mr. Carnegie's letters of gift and related documents as to the Institute and the Technical Schools are given on pages 103-122.

### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

#### Instruction

College of Engineering, including Industries	\$10,154,000.00
College of Fine Arts	3,957,000.00
Margaret Morrison Carnegie College	2,646,000.00
Division of General Studies	4,095,000.00

#### Research

Coal Research Laboratory	792,000.00
Metals Research Laboratory	293,000.00
Co-operative Research	173,000.00
Applied Psychology	133,000.00

#### Total

\$22,243,000.00

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is composed of the same thirty-six persons who are Trustees of the Carnegie Institute (of Pittsburgh), as shown on page 12.

The control of the Institute of Technology, however, rests in a committee of not more than seventeen members: of these at least eleven are members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, the remainder not necessarily members of the Board or residents of Pittsburgh.

### COMMITTEE ON THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Frederick G. Blackburn	1939	George T. Ladd	1938
Samuel Harden Church	1900	Frank J. Lanahan	1921
Robert E. Doherty	1939	Richard K. Mellon	1940
Howard N. Eavenson	1937	Roswell Miller	1932
George E. Evans	1940	William S. Moorhead	1927
William Frew	1917	Augustus K. Oliver	1912
J. C. Hobbs	1924	Charles E. Wilson	1930
Frank B. Jewett	1924	William P. Witherow	1933
John F. Laboon	1935		

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*, Robert E. Doherty*Registrar*, Earl K. Collins

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

See names listed on pages 12-14 as former trustees of the Carnegie Institute (of Pittsburgh); all of these except those marked (†) have been members of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Technology.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*

Arthur A. Hamerschlag, 1903-1922

Thomas S. Baker, 1922-1935

## COPY OF SEAL



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## FOR SCOTTISH STUDENTS AND UNIVERSITIES

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MR. CARNEGIE found himself on March 11, 1901, without a business and with a fortune of \$300,000,000. He had sold his steel company the day before. He was sixty-five years old, active and in good health. Twelve years earlier he had published in the *North American Review* an article on the disgrace of dying rich. He was rich then; now he was very rich. He had not given away much. Library buildings and church organs called only for thousands, not millions, of dollars. Gifts and promises to Pittsburgh amounted to only a few millions. Now was the time to think seriously about distributing not only the \$300,000,000 but also the other millions which they would produce year by year. For quiet and relaxation in which to form his plans, he boarded a steamship for the Riviera, and later made his way as usual to Scotland for the summer.

In 1897, Thomas Shaw (later Lord Craigmyle), a Dunfermline friend of Mr. Carnegie, and a man of high position, reviewed in the periodical *Nineteenth Century* the status of education in Scotland. Preparatory education was within the reach of worthy children, but the costs of college and university education were beyond the means of the youth from the ordinary Scottish family. Mr. Carnegie read the article and remembered it. Now in 1901, he decided to aid in correcting the situation. He would provide \$5,000,000, the income of which could be used to cover the cost of class fees for those of Scottish birth who should declare themselves unable to pay. This attracted notice far and wide. Arthur James Balfour, from 10 Downing Street, London, whom Mr. Carnegie had consulted, wrote him that the provision, though magnificent, was not enough; that adequate equipment for scientific teaching in the universities should be permanently secured; that the historic places of learning in Great Britain should be places not only where knowledge



already attained is imparted, but also where the stock of the world's knowledge might be augmented; that one discovery which gives increased command over the forces of nature may do more for mankind than the most excellent teaching; that the Scottish universities were deficient in quality of teaching and of research. For purposes suggested in Mr. Balfour's letter, Mr. Carnegie added another \$5,000,000. With these two donations, the Scottish universities trust began its work in 1901. Mr. Balfour's statement as to research had a bearing also on Mr. Carnegie's decision, in the same year, to set up the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND is a trust fund, created (*a*) for improvement and expansion of the four Scottish universities, (*b*) for payment of tuition fees exigible by the universities from students of Scottish birth or extraction, and (*c*) for extra-mural educational activities, evening classes for workers, and other similar purposes. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1902, with an endowment of \$10,000,000. It is governed by a board of twenty-two trustees: fourteen are elective by the board, four are ex-officio, and four are selected by the University Courts of the four universities, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. In 1940, the endowment of the Trust was £2,560,488: 6: 4; assets were £2,782,055.

The offices of the Trust are in The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland. The chairman of the Trustees is Lord Normand. The secretary and executive officer is James Robb.

The Trust carries on its work chiefly through a program of quinquennial grants under each of the three restrictions of the trust deed. One-half of the annual income is devoted to grants for erection, renovation, or equipment of academic buildings; for provision of recreational facilities; for endowment of professorships and lectureships in the university centers and their

affiliated or constituent extra-mural units. A total of some fifteen colleges, institutes, etc., is involved. The Trust has provided for research in three ways: (a) grants-in-aid to Scottish university graduates who are resident in Scotland or to members of the universities or colleges aided by the Trust; (b) recurring aid to the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians; and (c) provision for Carnegie fellowships combining teaching and research in university departments. The most spectacular activity of the Trust has been its assistance to students, for which since 1916 a sum of £60,000 has been set aside annually. Regulations for such aid have been changed from time to time to meet changing conditions and to promote educational advantages for the beneficiaries. After graduation, many beneficiaries voluntarily return wholly or in part the advances which were made to them as undergraduates. In addition to carrying out its two main purposes, the Trust has applied part of its annual income to improving the surroundings in which university students live. Loans and grants for erection of student hostels, for renovation of existing buildings, for student unions and other residence and recreation buildings have been made.

An annual report with detailed accounts of educational and financial transactions is available. In 1935 the Trust issued a *Record of Fellows and Scholars and of Teaching Fellows*, together with catalogues of publications by Fellows, Scholars, Recipients of Grants, and Teaching Fellows under research schemes, during the period 1903-1935.

Mr. Carnegie's deed of trust and related documents are given on pages 123-127.

## SUMMARY OF GRANTS FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

To Universities and Extra-Mural Institutions		
Libraries	£196,125	
Buildings and Equipment	998,699	
Hostels, Student Unions, etc.	230,916	
Endowment of Chairs and Lectureships	346,419	
Pension Schemes	56,931	
Salaries of Lecturers	52,687	
Miscellaneous Purposes	12,900	
		£1,894,677
For Scientific Study and Research		
Fellowships	£93,551	
Teaching Fellowships	84,724	
Scholarships	174,621	
Grants	72,951	
Research Laboratories	58,503	
		484,350
For Assistance to Students		1,955,163
Administration		169,352
Total		<u>£4,503,542</u>

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

*Nominated Members*

Baron Alness	1938	Sir Robert B. Greig	1936
Sir John Anderson	1938	Baron Macmillan	1924
The Duchess of Atholl	1922	Baron Meston	1929
Earl Baldwin	1929	Lord Normand	1937
Sir Robert Bruce	1938	Sir J. Donald Pollock	1936
Tenth Earl of Elgin	1931	Sir David Prain	1917
George S. Gordon	1941	Sir Daniel M. Stevenson	1935

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Secretary of State for Scotland  
The Lord Provost of Edinburgh  
The Lord Provost of Glasgow  
The Provost of Dunfermline

*Elected Members*

William H. Fyfe	1936	Sir Thomas H. Holland	1929
Sir Hector J. W. Hetherington	1936	Sir James C. Irvine	1920

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman*, Lord Normand*Secretary*, James Robb*Treasurer*, James Davidson

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

*Nominated Members*

*Earl of Balfour	1901-1930	Sir Donald MacAlister	1931-1934
*Lord Balfour of Burleigh	1901-1921	J. Ramsay MacDonald	1933-1937
Sir James M. Barrie	1924-1937	*Viscount Morley	1901-1923
Sir George T. Beilby	1917-1924	Lord Murray	1935-1936
*Viscount Bryce	1901-1922	Viscount Novar	1922-1930
*Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman	1901-1908	Sir Francis G. Ogilvie	1922-1930
Sir Dugald Clerk	1925-1929	Earl of Oxford and Asquith	1909-1928
*Lord Craigmyle	1901-1923	Lord Pentland	1924-1925
William J. Dundas	1914-1921	*Sir Robert Pullar	1901-1914
*Ninth Earl of Elgin	1901-1917	*Lord Reay	1901-1921
William Graham	1925-1931	*Sir Henry E. Roscoe	1901-1915
*Viscount Haldane	1901-1928	Sir H. Arthur Rose	1931-1937
*Lord Kelvin	1901-1908	*Earl of Rosebery	1901-1929
*Lord Kinnear	1901-1917	Sir Arthur Rucker	1909-1914
A. Bonar Law	1922-1923	Lord Sands	1918-1934
Marquess of Linlithgow	1930-1936	Sir Joseph J. Thomson	1917-1940
		Sir James Walker	1930-1935

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Secretaries of State for Scotland since 1901  
 The Lord Provosts of Edinburgh since 1901  
 The Lord Provosts of Glasgow since 1901  
 The Provosts of Dunfermline since 1901

*Elected Members*

Sir James Donaldson	1901-1915	Sir Robert S. Rait	1930-1936
Sir J. Alfred Ewing	1916-1929	Sir George A. Smith	1920-1936
Matthew Hay	1901-1920	William Stewart	1901-1911
Sir John Herkless	1915-1920	Sir William Turner	1901-1916
Sir Donald MacAlister	1911-1930		

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## CARNEGIE

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman*

Ninth Earl of Elgin, 1901-1917  
Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1917-1921  
Lord Sands, 1921-1934  
Sir H. Arthur Rose, 1934-1937

*Secretary*

Sir William S. McCormick, 1901-1919

*Treasurer*

Sir John Ross, 1901-1923

## COPY OF SEAL





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## FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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ALSO DURING the summer of 1901 in Scotland, Mr. Carnegie studied a proposal, supported by his friend Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell University, that he link the Carnegie name with that of the first President of the United States by establishing in the city of Washington a great national university as a memorial to George Washington. To this he found an insuperable obstacle; namely, that such a university, adequately financed, might serve to weaken existing ones. He therefore abandoned the idea of a Washington university, or anything of a memorial nature, and determined to provide a source of strength for all universities by creating a central research agency which would seek to expand known forces and to discover and utilize unknown forces for the benefit of mankind. Later in the year, after consulting such men as Daniel Coit Gilman, retired president of Johns Hopkins, and John S. Billings, of the New York Public Library, and many others as to the usefulness of an independent agency wholly devoted to research, and remembering Mr. Balfour's advice (see page 20) he reached a decision to establish his science fund in Washington.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON (D. C.), an agency engaged in fundamental scientific research, was established in 1902 through an initial gift of \$10,000,000 as endowment to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind. Originally organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, it was re-incorporated by Act of Congress of the United States in 1904. It is controlled by a self-perpetuating board of twenty-four trustees. In 1940, the endowment was \$33,088,101.86; assets were \$39,677,703.63.

From Mr. Carnegie, the Institution received \$22,000,000

for endowment. From Carnegie Corporation of New York, it has received \$5,000,000 for endowment and has been voted \$3,621,075.59 for other purposes.

The offices of the Institution are in its own building at Sixteenth and P Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Its president and chief executive is Vannevar Bush. Its executive officer is Walter M. Gilbert.

The work of the Institution is carried on by its staff of investigators and temporary associates in various departments and divisions which are located in many geographical regions. In California are located its Mount Wilson Observatory, directed by Walter S. Adams, with its famous telescopes for study of the sun and other celestial bodies; the physical and solar laboratories, at Pasadena; and the division of plant biology, directed by H. A. Spoehr, near Stanford University. In Washington, D. C., are found the geophysical laboratory under the direction of L. H. Adams, and also the department of terrestrial magnetism, directed by John A. Fleming. This latter department maintains observatories at two strategic geomagnetic points: one near Huancayo, Peru; the other, near Watheroo, Western Australia. In Baltimore, Maryland, near Johns Hopkins University, the Institution has established its department of embryology, directed by G. W. Corner, and in Cold Spring Harbor, New York, a department of genetics, directed by A. F. Blakeslee. In Massachusetts, at Boston, is the Institution's nutrition laboratory, with T. M. Carpenter as acting director; and at Cambridge, near Harvard University, the division of historical research, headed by A. V. Kidder, for investigations in archaeology and the history of man. The activities of the laboratory on Loggerhead Key, Tortugas, west of Key West, Florida, devoted to study of problems of the tropical ocean and its life, have been terminated, as have those in meridian astrometry once carried on in Albany, New York, and of the desert botanical laboratory at Tucson, Arizona. Occasionally

the Institution is also able to aid research projects elsewhere which directly pertain to the chief purposes of the Institution, and to cooperate with similar agencies in major undertakings.

Because of the extraordinary attention attracted through the years by the laboratory ship of the department of terrestrial magnetism, it is appropriate here briefly to describe the mission and performance of that vessel.

The ship *Carnegie*, a sailing vessel with auxiliary power, first commanded by Captain William J. Peters, was constructed under specifications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to be a fully equipped sea-going non-magnetic laboratory to obtain geophysical data over the oceans of the world. Launched in 1909, she was on her seventh cruise when, on November 29, 1929, at Apia, Western Samoa, she was destroyed by a gasoline explosion and fire which also killed Captain J. P. Ault, then commander of the vessel and chief of the scientific staff. She had covered a total of 343,000 miles in all oceans, and had been the source of voluminous information on oceanography. Her name and travels are known to almost every navigator, and the findings of her staff have become the standard by which the sailors correct their charts not only on the main traveled sea lanes but also on the little known routes to out-of-the-way ports in the seven seas.

To diffuse knowledge and information as to the results of its work, the Institution issues annually a Year Book which serves as a review, report, and interpretation of its current program. Other publications of the Institution, now totaling some 750 volumes, have been widely distributed to libraries throughout the world, so as to be available to interested scientists and scholars. News releases, exhibitions, public lectures on the work of the Institution or on scientific subjects of general interest are regularly provided in Washington. A catalog of publications is available.

Mr. Carnegie's letters of gift and related documents are shown on pages 128-135.

# SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

Real Estate, Buildings, and Equipment (original cost)		\$4,565,195.46
Major Research Undertakings		
Economics and Sociology	\$183,022.46	
Embryology	1,482,062.82	
Genetics	3,601,645.80	
Nutrition Laboratory	1,338,097.39	
Tortugas Laboratory	649,426.88	
Geophysical Laboratory	4,115,576.62	
Historical Research (including Archaeology)	2,739,439.29	
Mount Wilson Observatory	5,641,195.44	
Plant Biology	2,721,477.57	
Terrestrial Magnetism	5,614,215.25	
Meridian Astrometry	850,250.86	
Seismology	539,935.00	
		29,476,345.38
Minor Research Projects		4,743,616.34
Publication		2,735,529.20
Administration		2,326,355.07
Pension Fund for Staff		1,103,670.29
Insurance Fund		134,981.36
National Research Council		150,000.00
Various		322,863.30
Total		<u>\$45,558,556.40</u>

# BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Thomas Barbour	1934	Roswell Miller	1933
James F. Bell	1935	Henry S. Morgan	1936
Robert Woods Bliss	1936	Seeley G. Mudd	1940
Lindsay Bradford	1940	Stewart Paton	1915
Frederic A. Delano	1927	John J. Pershing	1929
Homer L. Ferguson	1927	Elihu Root, Jr.	1937
W. Cameron Forbes	1920	Henry R. Shepley	1937
Walter S. Gifford	1931	Richard P. Strong	1934
Herbert Hoover	1920	Charles P. Taft	1936
Walter A. Jessup	1938	James W. Wadsworth	1932
Frank B. Jewett	1933	Frederic C. Walcott	1931
Alfred L. Loomis	1934	Lewis H. Weed	1935

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President, Vannevar Bush**Executive Officer, Walter M. Gilbert*

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Alexander Agassiz	1904-1905	*Seth Low	1902-1916
George J. Baldwin	1925-1927	*Wayne MacVeagh	1902-1907
*John S. Billings	1902-1913	Andrew J. Mellon	1924-1937
Robert S. Brookings	1910-1929	*Darius O. Mills	1902-1909
John L. Cadwalader	1903-1914	*S. Weir Mitchell	1902-1914
William W. Campbell	1929-1938	Andrew J. Montague	1907-1935
John J. Carty	1916-1932	*William W. Morrow	1902-1929
Whitefoord R. Cole	1925-1934	William Church Osborn	1927-1934
Cleveland H. Dodge	1903-1923	James Parmelee	1917-1931
William E. Dodge	1902-1903	Wm. Barclay Parsons	1907-1932
Charles P. Fenner	1914-1924	George W. Pepper	1914-1919
Simon Flexner	1910-1914	Henry S. Pritchett	1906-1936
*William N. Frew	1902-1915	*Elihu Root	1902-1937
*Lyman J. Gage	1902-1912	Julius Rosenwald	1929-1931
Cass Gilbert	1924-1934	Martin A. Ryerson	1908-1928
Frederick H. Gillett	1924-1935	Theobald Smith	1914-1934
*Daniel C. Gilman	1902-1908	*John C. Spooner	1902-1907
*John Hay	1902-1905	William Benson Storey	1924-1939
Myron T. Herrick	1915-1929	William H. Taft	1906-1915
*Abram S. Hewitt	1902-1903	William S. Thayer	1929-1932
*Henry L. Higginson	1902-1919	*Charles D. Walcott	1902-1927
Ethan A. Hitchcock	1902-1909	Henry P. Walcott	1910-1924
*Henry Hitchcock	1902-1902	William H. Welch	1906-1934
William Wirt Howe	1903-1909	*Andrew D. White	1902-1903
*Charles L. Hutchinson	1902-1904	*Edward D. White	1902-1903
Samuel P. Langley	1904-1906	Henry White	1913-1927
Charles A. Lindbergh	1934-1939	George W. Wickersham	1909-1936
*William Lindsay	1902-1909	Robert S. Woodward	1905-1924
Henry Cabot Lodge	1914-1924	*Carroll D. Wright	1902-1908

Besides the persons named above, the following were ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees under the original charter, from the date of organization until April 28, 1904: the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the President of the National Academy of Sciences.

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.



## CARNEGIE

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*

Daniel Coit Gilman, 1902-1904

Robert Simpson Woodward, 1904-1920

John Campbell Merriam, 1921-1938

## COPY OF SEAL



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FOR DUNFERMLINE

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TO HIS friend John Morley, Mr. Carnegie wrote in January, 1903, "I am the Laird of Pittencrieff, the biggest of all titles to me." He had bought Pittencrieff Park and Glen for £45,000 and was giving the property as a public park to Dunfermline. "No gift I have ever made or can ever make can possibly approach that of Pittencrieff Glen," he said later in his *Autobiography*. This donation represented a victory both historic and personal. The Glen contained, within its sixty or seventy acres, Malcolm's Tower and other ruins long revered by loyal Scots. It was a stone's throw from the weaver's cottage where Andrew Carnegie was born. Kings once lived in Dunfermline, in the Glen. The place was full of history, but, fallen into private ownership, for generations had been closed to the people of Dunfermline who, among other grievances against the Lairds of Pittencrieff, thought the place should be public. The Morrisons, of whom Andrew Carnegie was one through his mother, Margaret Morrison, were regarded by the owners as especially objectionable and had been publicly prohibited by them from ever setting foot in the Glen. He did not forget his resentment and that of his kin. They had been excluded as citizens of Dunfermline and as individuals. In 1902, he was told that the owners would sell. He was willing to buy. On Christmas Eve of that year, his friend and agent, Thomas Shaw (later Lord Craigmyle), greeted him, "Hail, Laird of Pittencrieff." Then in making the property a public park, he sought to find out what money can do for the masses of a community if placed in the hands of public-spirited citizens. To a group of such citizens organized to assist him, he turned over not only the Park and the Glen, but also to their surprise an endowment of which the income was to be spent for betterment of the people of Dun-

fermline. The acceptance of these gifts by the Trustees whom he had selected was signaled by a revival of the ancient and now obsolete ceremony of infestment. This group and these gifts made up the Dunfermline Trust.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST, an agency devoted to social betterment of Dunfermline, Scotland, was organized in 1903 to administer for the benefit of the people of his native town the gifts of Pittencrieff Park and Glen and an endowment of \$2,500,000, increased in 1911 to \$3,750,000. It is controlled by a board of twenty-five trustees; sixteen are life trustees, six are appointed by the Corporation of Dunfermline, and three by the Fife County Council. Since these Trustees also administer the Carnegie Hero Fund applicable in that area, they were legally designated in a charter of incorporation in 1919 as the Carnegie Dunfermline and Hero Fund Trustees. In 1940, the endowment of the Trust was £1,008,341; assets were £1,410,149.

The offices of the Trust are on Abbot Street, Dunfermline, Scotland. The chairman of the Trustees is James Currie Macbeth. The secretary and executive officer is J. W. Ormiston.

The work of the Trust—social, educational, and recreational—is carried on by seven committees: art and education, baths and physical training, policy and finance, institutes, medical welfare, music, parks and property. Pittencrieff Park and Glen have been improved and adapted to public use; a teahouse, a kiosk and pavilion for music, a climatological station, clubrooms for old men, and an aviary are maintained in, or adjoining, the Park. Baths, a gymnasium, recreation fields, and local athletic groups are regularly supported. District institutes with recreational and educational facilities have been provided either in their own or in leased buildings at various points. Concerts, instruction in music appreciation and music making; grants to music, elocution and dramatic societies; support of a college of hygiene and physical education and of a craft school, both in

Dunfermline; promotion of art exhibitions; medical, dental, orthopaedic, sunlight, and defective speech clinics; a children's country home; school excursions and museum services—all these are specific means used in carrying out the donor's wishes and the policy of the Trustees.

A report of the proceedings of the Trustees is regularly issued.

The Trust administers also the Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Memorial erected by Mrs. Carnegie. (See page 35.)

Mr. Carnegie's letter of gift and trust deed are given on pages 136-142.

#### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

Art and Education	£101,358
Baths and Physical Education	211,735
Policy and Finance	131,522
Institutes	269,326
Medical Welfare	141,244
Music	235,266
Parks and Property	370,160
Horticulture	21,593
Total	<u>£1,482,204</u>

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Frederick S. Beveridge	1929	*John Hynd	1903
William Black	1923	Peter M. Inglis	1932
David D. Blair	1907	*James Currie Macbeth	1903
Ord A. Cunningham	1938	David Marshall	1913
James Davidson	1923	Robert F. Martin	1935
*Tenth Earl of Elgin	1903	John McClelland	1937
Robert Husband	1922	William B. Robertson	1929
W. Andrew Hutchison	1920	*Alan L. S. Tuke	1903

In addition to the above Life Trustees, there are always nine representative Trustees, who change periodically: six are appointed by the Dunfermline Town Council, and three by the Fife County Council as Education Authority.

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman*, James Currie Macbeth*Secretary*, J. W. Ormiston*Treasurer*, Thomas Y. Bremner

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

*Henry Beveridge	1903-1913	*Andrew Scobie	1903-1924
*James Brown	1903-1920	*Andrew R. Shearer	1903-1935
*Andrew Burt	1903-1906	Sheriff Hay Shennan	1906-1911
*George Mathewson	1903-1921	John S. Soutar	1913-1928
Sir James Norval	1913-1936	*Robert Stevenson	1903-1931
*Sir William Robertson	1903-1923	Henry R. Stewart	1926-1937
*Sir John Ross	1903-1923	*Robert E. Walker	1903-1913
John Sanderson	1913-1928	*John Weir	1903-1908

In addition to the above Life Trustees, there have always been nine representative Trustees, as shown on page 33.

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman*

Sir John Ross, 1903-1923

Sir James Norval, 1923-1936

*Secretary*

J. Howard Whitehouse, 1903-1904

William George, 1904-1914

Robert Burns, 1914-1925

*Treasurer*

Thomas Gorrie, 1904-1908

Hugh MacRae, 1908-1918







ANDREW CARNEGIE'S BIRTHPLACE

ANDREW CARNEGIE BIRTHPLACE MEMORIAL, Dunfermline, Scotland, a memorial erected by Mrs. Carnegie and turned over to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust on June 28, 1928, is composed of the weaver's cottage in which Andrew Carnegie was born in 1835, an adjoining building—the Collection House—and a small enclosed playing park for children. The Collection House was designed to house and display the tributes paid to Mr. Carnegie by rulers of state, men of distinction, cities and colleges. It contains also a permanent exhibit representative of the work of each of the major trusts established by Mr. Carnegie. The memorial is at the corner of Priory Lane and Moodie Street, Dunfermline. It is controlled by the Dunfermline Trust and maintained from the income of an endowment of £10,000 provided by Mrs. Carnegie.

## COPY OF SEAL



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## FOR HEROES IN PEACEFUL WALKS OF LIFE

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IT MAY be successfully maintained that the various Carnegie Hero Funds were part of Mr. Carnegie's efforts to abolish war. As far back as 1885 he pointed out in the *New York Tribune* that noble things are done in peace as well as in war. In 1904, two mine disasters, one near Pittsburgh and another near Dunfermline, distressed him. In the one near Pittsburgh, a former superintendent of the mine, hearing of the accident, returned to the mine, led a rescue party and, in trying to help, lost his life. Mr. Carnegie determined to establish a fund through which such heroes, and their dependents or relicts, could be publicly recognized and aided in some substantial way. This he did.

Experience with the Hero Fund in the United States led him to establish similar funds in ten leading nations of the world. These hero funds and the later endowments for peace are the only Carnegie trusts applicable in foreign areas other than in the British Empire. Mr. Carnegie repeatedly said that these hero funds were his own idea, no one ever having suggested such a thing to him.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, an agency set up in 1904 to administer an endowment of \$5,000,000 as the Carnegie Hero Fund, is for the purpose of recognizing in a suitable manner heroic efforts to save human life, made by those following peaceful vocations, and to aid to some extent those injured by accident in great catastrophes or disasters. The geographical range of the Fund is limited to the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof within a six-mile limit.

The Commission is an unincorporated association, controlled by a self-perpetuating board of twenty-one trustees. In 1940, the endowment was \$5,750,000; assets were \$9,425,047.

From Mr. Carnegie, the Commission received \$5,000,000 for endowment. From Carnegie Corporation of New York, it has received a separate endowment of \$100,000 to provide income toward administrative expenses.

The office of the Commission is in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Its president is Thomas S. Arbuthnot. The manager and assistant secretary is C. B. Ebersol.

The scope of the Fund as applying to heroic acts is limited to acts in which conclusive evidence shows that a person whose normal duties do not necessarily require him to perform such acts voluntarily risked his own life to an extraordinary degree in saving or attempting to save the life of a fellow-being, or voluntarily sacrificed himself in a heroic manner for the benefit of others. To receive consideration, a heroic deed must be brought to the attention of the Commission within three years of the date of the act.

The Commission diligently investigates each alleged heroic instance reported to it. Awards of various kinds are made to those found deserving. A medal of gold, silver, or bronze is given in every case in which the heroic act measures up to the standard set by the Commission. Grants of money for educational purposes, toward purchase of homes, for aid in establishing a business, or for other helpful purposes are frequently made to heroes or their relatives.

The Commission during the period 1910-12 made two grants totaling \$200,000 to a fund for equipment and maintenance of the technical schools and the college for women, now known as the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The Commission publishes an annual list of heroes, and a summary of their deeds, and issues in limited edition an annual report on its transactions.

Mr. Carnegie's deed of trust and related documents are given on pages 143-146.



## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

Medals to Heroes		\$93,920
Benefits to Disabled Heroes and Dependents of those who met death in performing heroic acts		3,808,359
Betterment Benefits to Uninjured Heroes		
Establishment in Business	\$70,070	
Expense of Education	629,404	
Purchase of Homes	561,340	
Liquidation of Indebtedness	369,466	
Aids of Other Kinds	76,898	
		<hr/>
		1,707,178
Special Appropriations for Relief on account of Disasters, etc.		219,462
Carnegie Institute of Technology		200,000
		<hr/>
Total		<u>\$6,028,919</u>

## MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Thomas S. Arbuthnot	1912	Moorhead B. Holland	1930
W. Forman Bickel	1931	Charles A. McClintock	1938
Frederick G. Blackburn	1933	*Thomas Morrison	1904
F. F. Brooks	1936	John Lester Perry	1939
*Joseph Buffington	1904	Alan M. Scaife	1938
George L. Collord	1933	V-L. P. Shriver	1916
Harmar D. Denny, Jr.	1931	William Watson Smith	1922
John G. Frazer	1930	Harry S. Wherrett	1936
Harry C. Graham	1922	Curtis M. Yohe	1933

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*, Thomas S. Arbuthnot*Manager*, C. B. Ebersol

## FORMER MEMBERS AND YEARS OF SERVICE

*William L. Abbott	1904-1915	Richard K. Mellon	1925-1937
Lawrence Allderdice	1936-1937	*C. C. Mellor	1904-1907
Taylor Allderdice	1906-1934	J. J. Miller	1916-1929
*Edwin H. Anderson	1904-1905	*Thomas N. Miller	1904-1911
Albert J. Barr	1906-1912	George L. Peck	1916-1920
*Edward M. Bigelow	1904-1916	*F. C. Perkins	1904-1935
*W. W. Blackburn	1904-1931	*Robert Pitcairn	1904-1909
A. N. Diehl	1925-1934	*H. K. Porter	1904-1921
A. C. Dinkey	1910-1915	*J. H. Reed	1904-1927
Ralph M. Dravo	1907-1934	*W. L. Scaife	1904-1924
R. A. Franks	1907-1935	*William Scott	1904-1906
*W. N. Frew	1904-1915	*W. H. Stevenson	1904-1930
*W. J. Holland	1904-1932	*Charles L. Taylor	1904-1922
I. Lamont Hughes	1935-1939	T. Coleman Ward	1922-1933
*John B. Jackson	1904-1907	Homer D. Williams	1916-1936
*Thomas Lynch	1904-1914	*F. M. Wilmot	1904-1930
H. H. McClintic	1912-1938		

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*

Charles L. Taylor, 1904-1922

W. J. Holland, 1922-1932

*Manager*

F. M. Wilmot, 1904-1930

Taylor Allderdice, 1930-1934

Lawrence Allderdice, 1934-1937

## COPY OF SEAL



CARNEGIE HERO FUND TRUST, for Great Britain and Ireland, an agency established in 1908, as a counterpart to the hero fund set up in 1904 in the United States, administers an endowment of \$1,250,000 provided for the purpose of aiding those who in peaceful vocations have been injured in heroic effort to save human life; in instances in which the hero loses his life, to provide for his widow, children, and dependents; to continue such grants only while they are soberly and properly used; to aid those injured in accidents, preferably where a hero has appeared; to act in some instances only after employers and communities have done their parts. In 1940, the endowment was £495,219; assets were £500,207.

The Fund is applicable to Great Britain and Ireland and the adjacent islands pertaining thereto, including the Channel Islands and the territorial waters surrounding these countries and islands. Incorporated in 1919, and amplified by the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust Act 1931, it is controlled by the same board of trustees which controls the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.

Its offices are on Abbot Street, Dunfermline. The chairman of the Trustees is James Currie Macbeth. The secretary and executive officer is J. W. Ormiston.

The officers of the Fund investigate diligently each heroic instance reported to it. Awards of various kinds are made to those found deserving. The highest award is a bronze medalion, given in recognition of exceptional bravery. Other awards are: watches; oak-framed honorary and memorial certificates; money grants to injured heroes, widows, parents, or relatives of heroes, or continuing allowances to them. All persons in receipt of allowances are regularly visited.

The trustees publish each year an annual report and a roll of heroes, with a brief account of the circumstances in which each heroic act was performed.

Mr. Carnegie's letter of gift and trust deed are given on pages 147-151.

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

Pensions and Allowances	
Widows and Children	£267,536
Other Dependents	26,035
Injured Heroes	20,303
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	£313,874
Grants to Disaster Funds	3,000
Single Payments to Heroes and Dependents	42,322
Watches, Medallions, Certificates and Cases	11,556
Management Expenses	39,721
Traveling Expenses	6,943
	<hr/>
Total	<u>£417,416</u>

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Frederick S. Beveridge	1929	*John Hynd	1908
William Black	1923	Peter M. Inglis	1932
*David D. Blair	1908	*James Currie Macbeth	1908
Ord A. Cunningham	1938	David Marshall	1913
James Davidson	1923	Robert F. Martin	1935
*Tenth Earl of Elgin	1908	John McClelland	1937
Robert Husband	1922	William B. Robertson	1929
W. Andrew Hutchison	1920	*Alan L. S. Tuke	1908

In addition to the above Life Trustees, there are always nine representative Trustees, who change periodically: six are appointed by the Dunfermline Town Council, and three by the Fife County Council as Education Authority.

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman*, James Currie Macbeth

*Secretary*, J. W. Ormiston

*Treasurer*, Thomas Y. Bremner

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

*Henry Beveridge	1908-1913	*Andrew Scobie	1908-1924
*James Brown	1908-1920	*Andrew R. Shearer	1908-1935
*George Mathewson	1908-1921	*Sheriff Hay Shennan	1908-1911
Sir James Norval	1913-1936	John S. Soutar	1913-1928
*Sir William Robertson	1908-1923	*Robert Stevenson	1908-1931
*Sir John Ross	1908-1923	Henry R. Stewart	1926-1937
John Sanderson	1913-1928	*Robert E. Walker	1908-1913

In addition to the above Life Trustees, there have always been nine representative Trustees, as shown on page 41.

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman*

Sir John Ross, 1908-1923  
Sir James Norval, 1923-1936

*Secretary*

William George, 1908-1914  
Robert Burns, 1914-1925

*Treasurer*

Hugh MacRae, 1908-1918

## COPY OF SEAL





CARNEGIE HERO FUNDS IN EUROPE. Following the establishment of hero funds applicable to the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and to the British Isles, Mr. Carnegie gave funds for nine others as shown below.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of Fund</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Date of Letter Creating Fund</i>
France	Fondation Carnegie	\$1,000,000	Feb. 9, 1909
Germany	Carnegie-Stiftung für Lebens- retter	1,500,000	Sept. 22, 1910
Norway	Carnegie Heltefond for Norge	125,000	Mar. 21, 1911
Switzerland	Fondation Carnegie pour les Sauveteurs	130,000	Mar. 22, 1911
Netherlands	Carnegie Heldenfonds	200,000	Mar. 23, 1911
Sweden	Carnegie Stiftelsens	230,000	Mar. 24, 1911
Denmark	Carnegies Belønningsfud for Heltemod	125,000	Mar. 24, 1911
Belgium	Fondation Carnegie	230,000	Apr. 17, 1911
Italy	Fondazione Carnegie	750,000	June 17, 1911

Annual reports through the year 1938 from the Funds in Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands; from the Fund in Sweden through 1939; from that in Switzerland through 1927—have been received variously by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Library of Congress, and libraries of information maintained in the United States by those countries. It has not been found possible, however, to secure full, comprehensive summaries of their operations.

Available documents indicate that:

In Belgium, the Carnegie Hero Fund reported in 1937 that, during its first twenty-five years of operation (1911–1936), it had made awards to 1,480 Belgians; its nominal capital was 3,663,175 *fr.*; the Secretary of the Commission had offices at 6 rue de la Loi, Bruxelles.

In Denmark, the Carnegie Reward Fund for Heroism reported assets in 1938 valued at 1,030,065 *kr.*; the secretariat was in the Ministry for Social Affairs, Copenhagen, K.

In Sweden, the Carnegie Stiftelsen reported in 1939 that since 1912 it had made awards to 758 men and 135 women; its assets then amounted to 1,923,343 *kr.*; its office was in Stockholm.

In the Netherlands, the Carnegie Heldenfonds reported in 1936 that, during its first twenty-five years (1911-1936), it had awarded 235 medals, 301 certificates, 77 watches, and 20 other gifts of lasting value, and had provided 274,000 guilders for various other rewards and pensions. Its assets in 1938 were 1,392,392 *fl.*; its secretariat was at Groenmarkt 1, 's-Gravenhage.

Though reports are not available, it is believed that the Funds in Norway and Switzerland are still functioning.

Inquiry has not shed light on the question of the continued existence of the Funds in France, Germany, and Italy.

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## FOR COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

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WHEN HE took his seat as a Trustee of Cornell University in 1890,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Carnegie was shocked to discover that college teachers were paid only about as much as office clerks. Of all professions, the least rewarded, he found, was that of the college and university professor. For a professor to save for old age from his small salary was next to impossible. Kindness by those in academic authority often retained teachers in service long after their teaching usefulness had ended. One summer in Scotland, Henry S. Pritchett, then President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reminded Mr. Carnegie that these low academic salaries and the lack of provision for retiring teachers in old age were notable defects in the American system of education. Mr. Carnegie, who had come to know many outstanding persons in academic life, determined later to do something "to encourage, uphold and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education." On April 16, 1905, he announced by letter<sup>2</sup> to a group of educators and others whom he had selected to be trustees, that he was transferring to them bonds for a foundation to carry out the purposes which he had in mind.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING, an agency for payment of retiring allowances to college professors, and subsequently for educational enquiry, was established in 1905 through an initial gift of \$10,000,000, as endowment, to provide retiring pensions for teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in our country, Canada and Newfoundland. On May 8, 1905, The Carnegie Foundation was in-

<sup>1</sup> Though a trustee of Cornell for twenty-nine years, Mr. Carnegie rarely attended meetings of the board of trustees.

<sup>2</sup> A similar letter with slight variations in text, under date of April 18, 1905, is in the files of the Carnegie Foundation.

incorporated under a New York State charter. The following year, on March 10, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was incorporated under an Act of Congress, and on April 5 of the same year the original State charter was surrendered. It is controlled by a self-perpetuating board of twenty-five trustees, chiefly presidents of colleges and universities. In 1940, the endowment was \$17,679,087.92; assets were \$22,973,790.96.

From Mr. Carnegie, the Foundation received \$13,000,000 for endowment. An additional \$2,000,000 was paid by Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Corporation has granted to the Foundation \$1,250,000 for endowment of its Division of Educational Enquiry and \$14,076,237.55 toward pension obligations and other purposes. An agreement between the Corporation and the Foundation as to additional funds will be discussed later.

The principal interests of the Foundation are those relating to: retiring allowances for college professors and pensions for their widows; educational enquiry; publication; consultative services; cooperation with other similar agencies in projects, studies and research, and in other activities which tend to encourage, uphold, and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education.

The administrative offices of the Foundation are at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; an office of record is maintained in Washington, D. C. Its president is Walter A. Jessup. The secretary and treasurer is Howard J. Savage. William S. Learned, staff member, carries on research for the Division of Educational Enquiry.

Since 1905, the Foundation has disbursed to more than 3,100 persons, some \$39,000,000 in free retiring allowances, disability allowances, and widows' pensions in 168 colleges, universities and technical schools in the United States and Canada. In 1940, allowances and pensions were being paid to 1,542 persons, and 1,905 persons remained on the Foundation list as having expect-

tations of award of retiring allowances. The list of those eligible in 1917 to receive free retiring allowances was not finally closed until 1931; it is not to be reopened.

Since the Foundation had obligations extending until perhaps 1975, in respect to those persons who were listed as having expectations of retiring allowances and pensions, such obligations being greatly in excess of its resources, its trustees secured in 1939 an order from the Supreme Court of the State of New York (see page 158) permitting the Foundation to use a part (estimated at \$5,000,000) of its endowment in payment of its obligations. At the same time, Carnegie Corporation of New York agreed to advance to the Foundation an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 for the same purpose. The plan is for the Foundation ultimately to repay, without interest, the sums so employed. These steps will enable the Foundation, it is now believed, to carry to completion the chief purpose for which it was created.

The influence of the Foundation on the advancement of teaching has been enhanced by its studies on pension matters, in medical education, the teaching of physics, legal education, engineering education, college athletics, graduate education, training of teachers; by the monumental study of the relation of secondary and higher education in the State of Pennsylvania, and by cooperative enterprises undertaken with other educational agencies. Its publications, classified as annual reports, bulletins, supplementary publications and miscellaneous publications, have reflected the course of higher education during the past thirty-five years. The Foundation does not award fellowships or scholarships of any kind, and publishes results of research only of those projects with which it has been in close touch.

From the experience of the Foundation there developed in 1917 the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, and also in 1928 a Professors Annuities Fund, a temporary fund within the accounts of Carnegie Corporation of New York. For an explanation of these, see pages 82-86.



The annual report of the Foundation gives an account of the business of the year and of the results of current enquiries into educational problems. A list of publications is available.

Mr. Carnegie's letters of gift and related documents are given on pages 152-160.

#### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

Retiring Allowances and Widows' Pensions	\$38,639,613.05
Grants to Colleges to Initiate Pension Plans	775,678.79
Studies in Education, directed by the Foundation:	
Professional Education, including Law and	
Medicine	\$291,385.13
Teacher Training	184,351.22
College Athletics	103,041.22
Dental Education	64,524.50
Engineering Education	41,801.09
Pension Studies	30,012.87
Comparative Education	31,221.47
Education in Vermont	16,702.78
Education in Pennsylvania	361,100.51
Education in California	31,846.70
American State Higher Education	17,794.14
Unitary Assignments	25,906.30
Graduate Testing	102,406.28
Graduate Instruction	15,715.31
Art Education	17,552.72
Mental Hygiene	13,638.70
Educational Charters and Basic Laws; Judicial Decisions; Report on Surveys; Unit Credits; Publications	23,333.05
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Cooperative Educational Studies, Research, and Projects, administered but not directed by the Foundation	1,372,333.99
Support of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association	1,050,665.09
Administration	513,465.37
	<hr/>
Total	2,946,295.74
	<hr/>
	\$45,298,052.03

# BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Frank Aydelotte	1921	Robert A. Lovett	1937
*Nicholas Murray Butler	1905	Frederick A. Middlebush	1937
Samuel P. Capen	1935	William A. Neilson	1920
O. C. Carmichael	1937	John L. Newcomb	1936
James B. Conant	1934	Josiah H. Penniman	1924
*George H. Denny	1905	Charles Seymour	1939
Harold W. Dodds	1935	Kenneth C. M. Sills	1933
Edward C. Elliott	1934	Franklyn B. Snyder	1940
Dixon Ryan Fox	1939	Robert G. Sproul	1939
E. A. Gilmore	1938	Robert C. Wallace	1938
Frank Porter Graham	1932	C. C. Williams	1939
Walter A. Jessup	1932	Henry M. Wriston	1932
Thomas W. Lamont	1917		

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*, Walter A. Jessup

*Secretary and Treasurer*, Howard J. Savage

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

*H. McClelland Bell	1905-1918	*Edwin H. Hughes	1905-1909
William L. Bryan	1910-1938	*Alexander C. Humphreys	1905-1927
M. Le Roy Burton	1915-1925	*David Starr Jordan	1905-1916
*T. Morris Carnegie	1905-1924	*Henry C. King	1905-1927
L. D. Coffman	1930-1938	James H. Kirkland	1917-1937
*Edwin B. Craighead	1905-1917	Ernest H. Lindley	1934-1940
*William H. Crawford	1905-1920	C. C. Little	1927-1929
Sir Arthur W. Currie	1927-1933	A. Lawrence Lowell	1910-1933
A. B. Dinwiddie	1923-1935	*Thomas McClelland	1905-1917
*Charles W. Eliot	1905-1909	*Samuel B. McCormick	1905-1923
Sir Robert Falconer	1917-1932	John H. T. Main	1924-1931
Livingston Farrand	1929-1939	Walter C. Murray	1918-1938
Frederick C. Ferry	1920-1939	George Norlin	1925-1939
*Robert A. Franks	1905-1935	*Sir William Peterson	1905-1918
*Arthur T. Hadley	1905-1921	*Samuel Plantz	1905-1924
*William R. Harper	1905-1906	*Henry S. Pritchett	1905-1930
*Charles C. Harrison	1905-1910	Ira Remsen	1909-1913
John G. Hibben	1920-1932	Rush Rhees	1922-1935
A. Ross Hill	1918-1936	*Jacob G. Schurman	1905-1920

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE—(*Continued*)

*L. Clark Seelye	1905-1910	*Charles F. Thwing	1905-1922
William F. Slocum	1906-1917	*Frank A. Vanderlip	1905-1937
Edgar F. Smith	1913-1920	Charles R. Van Hise	1909-1918
Henry Suzzallo	1918-1933	Robert E. Vinson	1920-1934
James M. Taylor	1910-1914	*Woodrow Wilson	1905-1910

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*

Henry S. Pritchett, 1905-1930

Henry Suzzallo, 1930-1933

*Secretary*

Albert LeForest Derby, *assistant secretary*, 1906-1908

John G. Bowman, 1908-1911

Clyde Furst, 1911-1931

## COPY OF SEAL



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## FOR PEACE

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DURING the first decade of the twentieth century, the sentiment for international peace grew rapidly among those highly placed in private and political life. In 1907, the Association for International Conciliation, of Paris, headed by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, organized a branch in the United States, with Nicholas Murray Butler as president. Mr. Carnegie made liberal contributions. He did not regard with favor a proposal made in 1908 that he establish a Carnegie international institute. However, national and international developments during the next two years, together with the advice of those whom he regarded as fully informed as to world needs and conditions and capable of translating into practical reality some of the doctrines of arbitration and peace, brought him to the point of establishing in Washington his endowment for peace, with Hon. Elihu Root as president.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, of Washington, D. C., a foundation for the promotion of peace, was established in 1910 through a gift of \$10,000,000 as endowment. Organized originally as an unincorporated association, the Endowment took steps to incorporate in 1910-11, when a bill containing a proposed charter was introduced in the Sixty-first Congress, was reported favorably, failed of any further action, and was not subsequently reintroduced. In 1929-1930 the Endowment received a charter under the laws of the State of New York. It is controlled by a self-perpetuating board of twenty-eight trustees. In 1940, the endowment was \$11,027,945.25; assets were \$12,025,605.53.

From Mr. Carnegie, the Endowment received \$10,000,000 as endowment. From Carnegie Corporation of New York, it has received \$2,949,823.75, chiefly for publication and educational

activities within the limitations of the charter of the Corporation.

The administrative office of the Endowment is at 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Divisional offices are maintained in New York, with branch offices in London and Paris. Its president is Nicholas Murray Butler. The secretary is George A. Finch.

The purpose of the Endowment is to advance the cause of peace among nations; to hasten the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy; to encourage and promote methods for the peaceful settlement of international differences and for the increase of international understanding and accord; to aid in the development of international law and the acceptance by all nations of the principles underlying such law.

Its operations are carried on through divisions of intercourse and education, international law, economics and history, conducted by Nicholas Murray Butler, Philip C. Jessup, and James T. Shotwell, respectively. It publishes books and pamphlets dealing with material of an international character; maintains study clubs in colleges and universities, for study of international relations; distributes books to libraries; encourages discussion of international subjects through institutes and exchange of professors and students; promotes better understanding between nations by international visits of representative individuals and groups; aids in the improvement of teaching and increase of study, through award of fellowships, etc., of international law; maintains what may be termed a laboratory for observation of the contemporary phenomenon of war and for statement of results.

Two general classes of publications are issued: books and pamphlets for general free circulation, and publications on special topics, sold by the Endowment's publishers. A Year Book, containing an annual review and report on current programs, is issued. A catalog of its publications is available.



Mr. Carnegie's letter of gift and related documents are shown on pages 161-165.

### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

#### *General*

Secretary's Office and Sundry Purposes (\$2,146,622.67)	
Salaries, maintenance of Washington buildings, etc.	\$1,578,067.23
Library, including salaries, accessions, etc.	296,736.34
Publications	199,603.12
Miscellaneous activities	72,215.98
Purchase of Administration Buildings and Site, Washington	184,000.00
Purchase, Repairs and Equipment of Building, Paris, France	150,000.00

#### *Division of Intercourse and Education (\$9,368,688.78)*

Salaries and Expenses of New York Office	545,777.16
Special Correspondents Abroad	133,080.93
Maintenance of and Work through European Center	1,356,208.20
Work through Other Organizations (\$2,352,927.52)	
American Association for International Conciliation	585,271.54
American Committee in Geneva and work in Geneva	144,366.67
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union	61,113.64
American Peace Society	301,750.00
Institute of International Education	126,859.32
Institute of Pacific Relations	184,000.00
National Peace Conference	51,250.00
The Vatican Library	166,494.83
International conferences, congresses and institutes	332,053.95
Miscellaneous organizations	399,767.57
Special Educational Work (\$2,684,697.37)	
Chatham House Conference recommendations	92,420.82
Cooperative Program for International Education	65,000.00
Courses in universities, summer schools and international library work	144,438.23
Exchange of professors and lecturers	297,404.32
International Relations Clubs	385,357.25
Latin American Section and work	728,276.92
Special work in the Near East	50,000.00
Work through newspapers, periodicals and publications	544,942.95
Miscellaneous activities	376,856.88
International Visits (\$741,007.83)	
Foreign delegates and journalists to U. S.	167,659.28
Visits of American teachers and journalists abroad	155,151.41
Miscellaneous visits, including entertainment	418,197.14

Publications, including <i>International Conciliation</i>	\$380,908.34
Publicity work and international polity clubs, and publicity through the press	377,769.57
Aid in Restoration of Devastated Areas (\$615,676.49)	
Library of University of Belgrade	100,000.00
Library of University of Louvain	155,676.49
Library at Rheims	200,000.00
Construction of model public square, Fagniers, France	150,000.00
Tsuda College, Japan	10,000.00
Contributions to promote international goodwill	180,635.37
<hr/>	
<i>Division of International Law</i> (\$4,166,330.69)	
Salaries and Expenses	589,475.62
Work through International Law Organizations and Publications (\$1,870,995.62)	
The Hague Academy of International Law	760,000.00
Institut de Droit International	343,080.89
American Institute of International Law	129,367.41
Societies and other organizations	125,287.73
International law journals	361,440.14
Aid to international law treatises and publications	151,819.45
Special Work (\$563,284.08)	
Fellowships and scholarships in international law	238,742.35
Summer sessions, conferences and exchange of international law professors	135,721.57
Assistance on Governmental work, 1918-1922	61,356.10
Miscellaneous activities	127,464.06
Researches and Publications (\$1,142,575.37)	
Moore: <i>International Adjudications</i>	299,069.07
Classics of International Law	224,099.31
The Hague Peace Conferences and World Court series	105,399.14
Latin American series	145,472.11
Other publications	368,535.74
<hr/>	
<i>Division of Economics and History</i> (\$2,064,469.48)	
Salaries and Expenses of New York Office	426,043.67
Committee of Research	237,647.52
Research Work	263,455.05
Publications	111,109.36
Special Work, including economic conferences	83,240.11
Economic and Social History of the World War	750,912.99
Study of Canadian-American Relations	192,060.78
Total	<u><u>\$18,080,111.62</u></u>

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Arthur A. Ballantine	1936	Alanson B. Houghton	1930
David P. Barrows	1931	Philip C. Jessup	1937
James F. Bell	1939	Frank O. Lowden	1923
William Marshall Bullitt	1933	Peter Molyneaux	1934
*Nicholas Murray Butler	1910	Roland S. Morris	1930
Daniel K. Catlin	1930	Edward L. Ryerson	1933
W. W. Chapin	1939	*James Brown Scott	1910
John W. Davis	1921	Maurice S. Sherman	1926
Norman H. Davis	1931	James T. Shotwell	1925
Frederic A. Delano	1920	Harper Sibley	1938
George A. Finch	1940	Silas H. Strawn	1926
Leon Fraser	1938	Eliot Wadsworth	1937
Douglas S. Freeman	1937	Thomas J. Watson	1934
Francis Pendleton Gaines	1933		

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*, Nicholas Murray Butler

*Secretary*, George A. Finch

FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Wallace McK. Alexander	1935-1939	*William M. Howard	1910-1930
Robert Bacon	1913-1919	Robert Lansing	1920-1928
Edgar A. Bancroft	1918-1925	Richard I. Manning	1930-1931
*Robert S. Brookings	1910-1932	*Samuel Mather	1910-1919
*Thomas Burke	1910-1925	*Andrew J. Montague	1910-1937
*John L. Cadwalader	1910-1914	Dwight W. Morrow	1925-1930
*Joseph H. Choate	1910-1917	Robert E. Olds	1925-1932
*Cleveland H. Dodge	1910-1919	Robert Newton Page	1920-1925
*Charles W. Eliot	1910-1919	Edwin B. Parker	1926-1929
Lawton B. Evans	1926-1934	LeRoy Percy	1925-1929
*Arthur William Foster	1910-1925	*George W. Perkins	1910-1920
*John W. Foster	1910-1917	William A. Peters	1926-1929
*Austen G. Fox	1910-1937	*Henry S. Pritchett	1910-1939
*Robert A. Franks	1910-1935	*Elihu Root	1910-1937
George Gray	1915-1925	*Jacob G. Schmidlapp	1910-1919
Charles S. Hamlin	1923-1938	Cordenio A. Severance	1918-1925
Howard Heinz	1926-1941	James R. Sheffield	1919-1938
David Jayne Hill	1918-1932	*James L. Slayden	1910-1924
Alfred Holman	1920-1930	*Albert K. Smiley	1910-1912

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE—(*Continued*)

Jeremiah Smith, Jr.	1930-1934	*Charlemagne Tower	1910-1923
*Oscar S. Straus	1910-1926	*Andrew D. White	1910-1918
George Sutherland	1920-1925	*John Sharp Williams	1910-1922
Robert A. Taft	1935-1938	*Robert S. Woodward	1910-1924
*Charles L. Taylor	1910-1922	*Luke E. Wright	1910-1918

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*

Elihu Root, 1910-1925

*Secretary*

James Brown Scott, 1910-1940.

## COPY OF SEAL



In addition to providing funds to establish the Endowment, Mr. Carnegie further expressed his interest in the cause of peace by establishing, altogether separate from the Endowment, another peace agency, the Church Peace Union (1914), and by making possible three notable buildings devoted to the interests of peace and international understanding. These are Palace of Peace at The Hague (1903), Pan American Union (1907), and Central American Court of Justice (1908). These enterprises are described on pages 78-81.

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FOR THE ADVANCEMENT AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE

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THE YEAR, 1911. Ten years before, when he sold the Carnegie company, Mr. Carnegie had started out to give away \$300,000,000. He worked steadily at his task. Such giving the world had never seen. He was now seventy-six years old. He was tired of the constant strain of giving. Yet more than \$150,000,000 remained in his coffers. He and Mrs. Carnegie had been partners in giving. Neither wished now to carry further the burden of great fortune. What was he to do? He thought of providing by will for a great foundation, as large as the others combined, to carry on, after he was gone, his system and spirit of giving. His adviser and long-time friend, Elihu Root, asked him, Why not set the trust up now, transfer to it the bulk of his fortune and prepare for others to do the work. This suited Mr. Carnegie. He would create a new trust, not limited in purpose as were his others, but with the broad aim of advancing and diffusing knowledge. It would be a reservoir for generation after generation; its annual income would be ample for great things. He would make its terms flexible and would trust its directors to make wise use of the money. With this in mind, and with suitable provision made for himself and his family, he proceeded during 1911 and 1912 to divest himself of his remaining surplus fortune by setting up the largest single permanent philanthropic trust ever recorded, Carnegie Corporation of New York. Strangely enough, this action attracted relatively little public attention, and its significance was not recognized for years.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK was established in 1911 for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies. Its endowment consists of two funds



totaling \$135,336,867.89, one of which, \$10,000,000, is applicable in the British Dominions and Colonies. The income only is subject to the disposal of the Trustees. In 1940, its assets were \$165,518,577.56. Included in the endowment is the sum of \$10,336,867.89 which the Corporation, after a friendly suit to determine the residuary legatee and related matters, received under the terms of Mr. Carnegie's will.

The offices of the Corporation are at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Its president is Frederick P. Keppel. The secretary is Robert M. Lester.

For the first eight years of the Corporation's history, and until the time of his death, Mr. Carnegie himself was president of the governing board of trustees of the Corporation, and the administration was, in those years, chiefly under his personal direction and authority. Shortly after his death in 1919 the Trustees provided for a president who should give his whole time to the service of the board and should be its executive officer. James R. Angell was president from July 1, 1920, until October 1, 1921. Frederick P. Keppel became president on October 1, 1923, the position having been filled in the interim by the late Henry S. Pritchett, then President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Before creating the Carnegie Corporation Mr. Carnegie had founded and endowed separately, as already shown, five other agencies in the United States:

- Carnegie Institute (of Pittsburgh), 1896
- Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1902
- Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, 1904
- Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1905
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1910

The Corporation is controlled by a board of fifteen trustees, of which the President of the Corporation and the President of each of the five trusts named above are trustees *ex officio*; the remaining nine members are elected for five-year periods, and are eligible for re-election.

Under its charter the Corporation has a liberal choice of methods by which it may proceed, but the policy pursued from the outset by its founder, and adhered to by its trustees, has followed a definite principle. They have conceived its function to be not that of an operating agency in itself, but rather that of an agency charged with the duty of studying and estimating those forces and institutions which make for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding in the areas specified, and of aiding these agencies in such measure as may be possible within the income of the Corporation, always mindful of the fact that the income of this endowment is to be a liquid asset for each generation.

Such an agency cannot always accomplish its purposes merely by appropriating year by year from its current income. Many projects require support over a period of years, and the Corporation has determined in general that its grants for a given purpose shall not normally extend beyond a maximum of five years.

The program of the Corporation from 1923 to 1941 has included the support of educational and scientific research, publications of professional and scholarly societies and associations, fine arts education through educational institutions and national organizations, adult education, library service and training, and support of various related projects which give promise of providing new knowledge through (a) research; (b) studies which, by examination of existing conditions, may point to better conditions in the future; or (c) demonstrations, local or regional, of how new knowledge may most effectively be applied.

The Corporation distributes widely its annual report containing a full account of its grants and financial transactions during the year. Significant aspects of Corporation activity are treated historically in the pamphlets issued under the title of *Review Series*, as a part of the "audit of experience" prepared by the Secretary. Occasional pamphlets, prepared by staff members on varying phases of the current program of

the Corporation, are issued. Other than these three types of publication, few documents appear under the imprint of the Corporation.

In 1935, in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the Corporation issued under its own imprint and distributed to public and academic libraries and other places of reference, a list of publications made possible wholly or in part as a result of Corporation grants. The title of the list is *The Diffusion of Knowledge*, by James E. Gourley and Robert M. Lester. The annual reports of the President of the Corporation and the published lectures and addresses by President Keppel, under such titles as *Philanthropy and Learning*; *The Foundation, Its Place in American Life*; *Education for Adults and Other Essays*—furnish interesting insight into matters of organization, administration and policy of philanthropic agencies.

Through September 30, 1940, the total of grants—paid or promised to pay—from both Funds to recipients in the United States is \$168,647,070.

The total of grants to recipients in the British Dominions and Colonies is \$13,437,446.

#### SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

	United States	British Dominions & Colonies	Per Cent of Total
Carnegie Organizations	\$73,931,993		40.1
Universities, Colleges, Schools, etc.	39,507,229	\$6,949,531	25.5
General Educational Agencies	42,835,678	4,964,516	26.3
Library Buildings (discontinued in 1917)	11,781,592	1,286,000	7.1
Church Organs (discontinued in 1917)	1,490,578	237,399	1.
Total (less duplications of \$1,327,750)	\$168,647,070 <sup>1</sup>	\$13,437,446	100

<sup>1</sup> Not included are Administrative Expenses during 29 years, amounting to \$4,720,474 (2.53% of total funds expended); but included is \$699,943, granted from the British Dominions and Colonies Fund to U. S. organizations for undertakings outside of the U. S. as follows: Carnegie Organizations, \$520,943; General Educational Agencies, \$179,000.

The following are totals of grants to related Carnegie organizations, through April 17, 1941:

Carnegie Institute (of Pittsburgh), chiefly for endowment of Carnegie Institute of Technology	\$27,928,164
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, chiefly for professors' pensions	17,326,237
Carnegie Institution of Washington, chiefly for endowment	8,621,075
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, chiefly for general purposes	8,413,659
Professors Annuities Fund, for purchase of professors' annuities, supplementing Foundation pensions	5,400,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for research, publication, and support	2,949,823
Church Peace Union, for endowment and support	2,472,635
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, for endowment	100,000

The following recipients have each received a total of more than \$1,000,000:

Vanderbilt University, chiefly for medical school endowment	\$3,384,000
Columbia University, chiefly for medical school building	2,909,200
Johns Hopkins University, chiefly for clinic and free dispensary	2,300,625
Stanford University, chiefly for Food Research Institute	1,764,100
University of Chicago, chiefly for graduate library school	1,757,050
Harvard University, chiefly for endowment of dental medicine	1,405,650
California Institute of Technology, chiefly for endowment	1,012,416
Dalhousie University, chiefly for endowment	1,405,126
Kings College, chiefly for endowment	800,500
McGill University, chiefly for endowment	1,166,800
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National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council, chiefly for endowment and building	7,307,932
American Law Institute, for restatement of the law	2,330,196
Brookings Institution (Institute of Economics), for support of economic research	2,025,000
<hr/>	
American Library Association, chiefly for endowment	3,348,000
American Association for Adult Education, chiefly for Association and cooperative adult education projects and studies	2,125,530
New York Academy of Medicine, chiefly for building	1,625,190
Institute of International Education, chiefly for support	1,351,576
Emergency Unemployment Relief (New York) and Social Service Agencies, for emergency support, 1932-33	1,193,000

Wartime Emergency, 1917-19 \$2,600,000  
 American National Red Cross, \$1,500,000; United War Work  
 Fund, \$500,000; Knights of Columbus, \$250,000; Y.M.C.A.,  
 \$250,000; Y.W.C.A., \$100,000. (Included in the total for the  
 American Library Association on page 61 is a grant of \$320,000  
 for library buildings in 32 cantonments.)

Each recipient in the following groups has received a total  
 of less than \$1,000,000 and over \$250,000:

26 Universities, colleges, and schools in the United States	\$10,979,011
3 Universities in the British Dominions and Colonies	1,010,850
12 Various research, educational or professional agencies	5,233,062

Frequently spoken of as Carnegie Corporation enterprises,  
 primarily because of the rarity with which the Corporation finds  
 it advisable or necessary to set up and to maintain operating  
 agencies, even temporarily, are five organizations, of which only  
 the two first listed are now dependent on Corporation support:

American Law Institute, organized in 1922; Corporation support to ter-  
 minate in 1943; Philadelphia, Pa.

American Association for Adult Education, incorporated in 1926; Corpora-  
 tion support to terminate in 1941; New York, N. Y.

Food Research Institute, organized in 1921, now a part of Stanford Uni-  
 versity, Palo Alto, Calif.

Institute of Economics, organized in 1922, now a part of Brookings Insti-  
 tution, Washington, D. C.

National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, organized in 1930 and  
 terminated in 1940

National Occupational Conference, organized in 1932 and terminated in  
 1938

Three major educational studies have been carried on di-  
 rectly by the Corporation:

Study of Methods of Americanization, begun in 1918 and terminated in 1923  
 Comprehensive Study of the Negro in America, begun in 1937 and to  
 terminate in 1942

Study of Academic Libraries in Relation to their Development through  
 Purchase of Books for General Undergraduate Reading, begun in 1929  
 and to terminate in 1942



Though the buildings with which the Carnegie name is chiefly associated most frequently are those for free public and academic libraries (see page 92), two monumental buildings have been made possible by grants from the Corporation to the National Academy of Sciences, in Washington, D. C., and to the New York Academy of Medicine. Few building grants have been made since 1917.

Mr. Carnegie's letters of gift and related documents are shown on pages 166-171.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Thomas S. Arbuthnot	1933	Nicholas Kelley	1936
W. Randolph Burgess	1940	Frederick P. Keppel	1922
Vannevar Bush	1939	Russell Leffingwell	1923
Nicholas Murray Butler	1925	Margaret Carnegie Miller	1934
Samuel H. Church	1914	Frederick Osborn	1936
Henry James	1928	Arthur W. Page	1934
Walter A. Jessup	1934	Elihu Root, Jr.	1937

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*, Frederick P. Keppel

*Secretary*, Robert M. Lester

*Treasurer*, Robertson D. Ward

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

*Life*

*Andrew Carnegie	1911-1919	*James Bertram	1911-1934
		*Robert A. Franks	1911-1935

*Term*

Newton D. Baker	1931-1937	Lotus D. Coffman	1936-1938
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	1919-1929	David F. Houston	1929-1934
John J. Carty	1923-1932	John A. Poynton	1916-1934
		†*Elihu Root	1911-1937

*Ex-Officio*

James R. Angell	1920-1921	*Henry S. Pritchett	1911-1930
*William N. Frew	1911-1914	Henry Suzzallo	1930-1933
William J. Holland	1922-1932	*Charles L. Taylor	1911-1922
John C. Merriam	1921-1938	*Robert S. Woodward	1911-1924

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

† Ex-Officio member, 1911-1925; term member, 1925-1937.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*

Andrew Carnegie	1911-1919
Elihu Root	1919-1920
James R. Angell	1920-1921
Henry S. Pritchett	1921-1923 ( <i>Acting</i> )

*Secretary*

James Bertram	1911-1934
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*Treasurer*

Robert A. Franks	1911-1935
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## COPY OF SEAL



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FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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TO THE Carnegie Corporation of New York, Mr. Carnegie first gave \$25,000,000; then, almost a year before his final gift of \$25,000,000, he gave \$75,000,000, composed of two parts. The first part was \$55,000,000 for the general purposes of the Corporation in the United States, with one stipulation which will be discussed later (see page 76). The second part, \$20,000,000, was "for the continuance of gifts for libraries and church organs as heretofore made by me *in Canada and in the United Kingdom and British Colonies.*" The Trustees, however, were empowered in the letter of gift to discontinue the application of the income of this part to any or all of the specific purposes named. All or any portion of the income which might not be required for those activities was to be applied by the Corporation to its general purposes in the United States.

On August 11, 1913, Mr. Carnegie notified the Corporation that he had established the United Kingdom Trust (\$10,000,000) to serve the library building and church organ needs of *Great Britain and Ireland*. The Corporation was specifically relieved from making grants in those areas.

What happened was this. He thought his friends, the British people, should have a trust, smaller than, but similar otherwise to, Carnegie Corporation of New York, and not under the control of the Corporation. Accordingly, he established a trust for the United Kingdom and was ready to transfer \$10,000,000 from the endowment of the Corporation to become the capital of the new trust. Much to his surprise, Mr. Root, his chief adviser and friend, informed him that such a transfer would be illegal, that the endowment of the Corporation belonged to the Corporation and was limited by its charter to the United States and was not applicable elsewhere and could not be transferred by Mr. Carnegie even in part. Once more, as Burton Hendrick

says in his *Life*, Mr. Carnegie "put his hand in his pocket and brought forth \$10,000,000 of the bonds he had set aside for personal use," and transferred them to endow a trust for the people of the United Kingdom.

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST, a foundation for the improvement of the well-being of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, was established in 1913 by a gift of \$10,000,000. Incorporated by Royal charter in 1917, it is controlled by a board of thirty-two trustees, among whom are all those who serve as members of the Carnegie Dunfermline and Hero Fund Trusts and others with special knowledge of education and social service. In 1940, the endowment was £2,736,591:4:1; assets were £2,929,630:1:9.

The offices of the Trust are in Comely Park House, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. The chairman of the Trustees is The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. The secretary and executive officer is J. Wilkie.

The Trust carries out the purposes of the founder through means embraced within the meaning of the word "charitable" according to Scotch or English law, and which the trustees may from time to time select as best fitted from age to age for securing these purposes, remembering that new needs are constantly arising as the masses advance. Its early program centered on the provision of libraries and church organs.

In his trust deed Mr. Carnegie expressly cautioned his Trustees against making grants for research designed to promote development of implements or munitions of war, and also expressly prohibited them from using any part of the Trust funds in any way which could lend countenance to war or to warlike preparations.

The work of the Trust is carried on under the supervision of an executive committee, which at present arranges its business under six main sections: finance and property, education, youth

services, music and drama, miscellaneous social services, and general purposes. Funds are generally distributed on a basis of quinquennial allocations, but, during the period of the war, commitments are being limited to single years.

During its entire history, the Trust has tried to pursue a consistent and carefully thought-out policy leading to betterment of all classes of people through enterprises which because of their obvious merit will sooner or later become publicly supported, thus leaving the Trust free to pioneer in new fields. Representative types of undertakings to which Trust funds have been devoted are: county library service, voluntary library inter-lending schemes, a National Central Library with associated libraries known as "outlier libraries," a school of librarianship at the University of London; musical festivals and publication, an orchestral loan library, aid to historic theatres, to drama leagues; a National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare, with urban and provincial centers; playing fields, village halls, youth hostels; a Carnegie Physical Training College for Men Teachers, at Leeds; village colleges for adult education; municipal and county museums; cooperatives in new land settlements; provision of music and books for the blind; women's institutes and guilds; and systematic preservation of the countryside.

An annual report is issued, and occasional reports on subjects of special interest, such as the physical welfare of mothers and children, community baths and wash houses, libraries, museums, etc.

Mr. Carnegie's trust deed is given on pages 172-176.



## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

Libraries:	
County	£512,741
Municipal Building Grants	297,331
Municipal Book Grants	134,922
Loan Charges and other Grants-in-Aid	29,236
National Libraries	172,487
Outliers and other Special Libraries	125,238
Regional Library Bureaus	25,353
Boys' and Girls' Clubs	28,878
Headquarters for the National Central Library and the Library Association	59,698
Miscellaneous	44,236
Physical Welfare:	
Central Institutes	40,000
Model Welfare Centres	132,825
Playing Fields and Play Centres	240,914
Travelling Exhibits and Miscellaneous	10,743
Physical Training College for Men	41,630
Social Development in Rural and Urban Areas:	
Rural Community Councils	73,841
New Estates and Community Centres	21,759
Village Halls	79,020
Land Settlement	87,442
Other Schemes	169,767
Youth Services	81,902
Music and Drama:	
Organs	108,125
Tudor Music Publication Scheme	16,029
Musical Compositions Publication Scheme	25,840
Music Societies	20,129
Other Schemes	167,537
Adult Education:	
General Schemes	81,331
Museums	28,098
Welfare of the Blind	64,048
Hostels	99,096
Baths	7,000
Miscellaneous	75,605
Outstanding Loans	16,652
Administration	238,366
TOTAL	<u><u>£3,357,819</u></u>

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Frederick S. Beveridge	1929	Robert Husband	1922
William Black	1923	W. Andrew Hutchison	1920
*David D. Blair	1913	*John Hynd	1913
Sir Iain Colquhoun	1935	Peter M. Inglis	1933
Mrs. W. L. Courtney	1913	Sir Percy R. Jackson	1924
Ord A. Cunningham	1939	*James Currie Macbeth	1913
James Davidson	1923	David Marshall	1913
E. Salter Davies	1924	Robert F. Martin	1936
The Lady Denman	1938	John McClelland	1937
*Tenth Earl of Elgin	1913	William B. Robertson	1929
Mrs. Walter Elliot	1940	*Alan L. S. Tuke	1913
Sir Hector J. W. Hetherington	1933		

In addition to the above Life Trustees, there are always nine representative Trustees, who change periodically: six are appointed by the Dunfermline Town Council, and three by the Fife County Council as Education Authority.

\*Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman*, Earl of Elgin

*Secretary*, J. Wilkie

*Treasurer*, A. B. Hyslop

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Harold A. M. Barbour	1937-1938	Sir Horace Plunkett	1913-1932
Viscount Bledisloe	1924-1938	*Sir William Robertson	1913-1923
*James Brown	1913-1919	*Sir John Ross	1913-1923
Lord Craigmyle	1913-1923	John Sanderson	1913-1928
Miss E. S. Haldane	1913-1937	*Andrew Scobie	1913-1924
W. L. Hichens	1918-1940	*Andrew R. Shearer	1913-1935
Sir Donald MacAlister	1913-1934	Sir Swire Smith	1913-1918
Lord Macmillan	1930-1935	John S. Soutar	1913-1928
*George Mathewson	1913-1920	*Robert Stevenson	1913-1931
Sir Wm. S. McCormick	1913-1930	Harry R. Stewart	1926-1937
Sir James Norval	1913-1936	Sir John Struthers	1913-1925
Sir Hugh O'Neill	1926-1934		

In addition to the above Life Trustees, there have always been nine representative Trustees, as shown on page 69.

\*Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman*

Sir John Ross, 1913-1923

*Secretary*

A. L. Hetherington, 1914-1919

J. M. Mitchell, 1919-1939

*Treasurer*

Thomas Gorrie (*Interim*), 1914-1919

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## THE CARNEGIE TRUSTS

TABLE: SOURCE OF FUNDS, DISTRIBUTION, ASSETS

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The figures used in the table which follows, compiled early in 1941, are chiefly those set down at the close of the 1940 fiscal year ending at varying dates in the different trusts before January 1, 1941. The list of total appropriations of the Corporation to other Carnegie agencies, however, is complete to April 17, 1941.

As stated on page 8, Mr. Carnegie generally used his first mortgage fifty-year five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation in setting up the major endowments which bear his name. Those bonds were retired in 1929 at a call price of 115, thus increasing substantially the assets of the various trusts.

Year of Founding	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	Discussed on Page	AMOUNTS RECEIVED AS, OR USED FOR, ENDOWMENT, FROM		
			Andrew Carnegie	Carnegie Corporation	Sale of Securities and Other Sources
1896	Carnegie Institute (of Pittsburgh)	10	\$6,000,000	\$2,094,000	\$921,872
1900	Carnegie Institute of Technology	15	4,000,000	11,346,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,754,000
1902	Carnegie Institution of Washington	25	22,000,000	5,000,000	6,088,101
1904	Carnegie Hero Fund Commission	36	5,000,000	100,000	750,000
1905	Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	45	13,000,000	3,250,000	1,429,087
1910	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	51	10,000,000	..	1,027,945
1911	Carnegie Corporation of New York	57	135,336,867	..	13,930,525
	TOTAL—UNITED STATES		\$195,336,867	\$21,790,000	\$25,901,530
1901	Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland	20	£2,000,000	..	£560,489
1903	Carnegie Dunfermline Trust	32	750,000	..	160,703
1908	Carnegie Hero Fund Trust	40	250,000	..	47,297
1913	Carnegie United Kingdom Trust	66	2,000,000	..	736,591
	TOTAL—GREAT BRITAIN		£5,000,000 (£1 = \$5)	..	£1,505,080 (£1 = \$5)
	Dollar Value		\$25,000,000	..	\$7,525,400
1909-11	Carnegie Hero Funds in Europe	43	\$4,290,000	..	..
	TOTAL		\$224,626,867 <sup>10</sup>	\$21,790,000	\$33,426,930

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of cost of buildings.

<sup>2</sup> \$8,000,000 additional promised on \$2 for \$1 basis, 7/1/46.

<sup>3</sup> Of this sum, \$1,200,761.95 was interest on capital sums pending payment.

<sup>4</sup> Of this sum, \$14,858,000 was received from tuition and other exigible fees.

<sup>5</sup> Of this sum, \$601,000 remains to be paid.

<sup>6</sup> Of this sum, \$15,500 remains to be paid. Not including \$15,000,000 to be advanced, as shown on page 4



AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR, AND USED FOR, PURPOSES OTHER THAN ENDOWMENT, FROM				TOTAL APPRO- PRIATED FROM BEGINNING FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES	STATUS OF FUNDS IN 1940	
<i>Andrew Carnegie</i>	<i>Carnegie Corporation</i>	<i>Other Sources</i>	<i>Income from Invested Funds (primarily endowment)</i>		<i>Capital Funds, Including Profits on Sale of Securities</i>	<i>Total Assets</i>
\$5,729,471 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,408,787	\$664,287	\$11,635,442	\$13,115,053 <sup>1</sup>	\$9,015,872	\$11,068,942
3,274,371 <sup>1</sup>	5,079,377 <sup>8</sup>	15,241,000 <sup>4</sup>	18,803,000	34,110,000 <sup>1</sup>	17,100,000	26,797,000
..	3,621,075 <sup>5</sup>	1,739,192	46,203,330	45,558,556	33,088,101	39,677,703
..	..	..	12,190,076	8,377,561	5,850,000	9,425,047
..	14,076,237 <sup>6</sup>	34,735	38,226,918	45,298,052	17,679,087	22,973,790
..	2,949,823	41,924	15,593,910	18,080,111	11,027,945	12,025,605
..	..	..	183,872,239	186,804,990 <sup>7</sup>	149,267,392	165,518,577
\$9,003,842	\$27,135,299	\$17,721,138	\$326,524,915	\$324,209,025 <sup>8</sup>	\$243,028,397	\$287,486,664
..	..	..	£4,535,647	£4,503,542	£2,560,489	£2,782,055
..	..	..	1,597,588	1,482,204	1,008,341	1,410,149
..	..	..	619,487	417,416	495,219	500,207
..	..	..	3,640,185	3,357,819	2,736,591	2,929,630
..	..	..	£10,392,907	£9,760,981	£6,800,640	£7,622,041
..	..	..	(£1 = \$4.50)	(£1 = \$4.50)	(£1 = \$4)	(£1 = \$4)
..	..	..	\$46,768,081	\$43,924,414	\$27,202,560	\$30,488,164
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800,000 <sup>9</sup>
\$9,003,842 <sup>10</sup>	\$27,135,299	\$17,721,138	\$373,292,996	\$368,133,439 <sup>8</sup>	\$270,230,957	\$319,774,828

<sup>7</sup> Of this sum \$11,725,883 remains to be paid.

<sup>8</sup> Not including \$27,135,298 paid by Carnegie Corporation to the various Carnegie organizations listed, which is included in their disbursements.

<sup>9</sup> Estimated at 1940-41 values.

<sup>10</sup> This total is included in the \$333,299,460 shown on page 6 as the total of public gifts and bequests of Mr. Carnegie.

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## CHAPTER III

### OTHER AGENCIES AND ENTERPRISES CONNECTED WITH THE CARNEGIE NAME

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#### FOR PENSIONS AND RELIEF

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MR. CARNEGIE'S concern with pensions and relief of individuals was made evident not only by his establishment of the widely known Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, but also by two other gifts and the establishment of a private bank. The two gifts were (*a*) for the aid of the steel workers in the mills where he had made his fortune, and (*b*) for the relief of well-known but needy authors. In administration today these funds are entirely disassociated, as they have always been, from the other trusts founded by Mr. Carnegie. His private bank and its operations have attracted little notice but its function in his system of giving was important. It was to serve as his agent, as a place to safeguard his pile of Steel bonds until he could dispose of them, and ultimately to act as executor of his will. Today it administers the private trusts which he set up for his family and relatives, and others.

HOME TRUST COMPANY, of Hoboken, N. J., a trust company, incorporated on October 22, 1901, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, by Robert A. Franks, financial agent of Mr. Carnegie, together with six other incorporators, was organized to care for the various financial interests of Andrew Carnegie after he retired. Many of his gifts were paid through this company, and transfer of bonds with which he set up the various Carnegie trusts was effected by its president and his agent, Mr. Franks.

The Company became trustee and administrator of trust funds of \$4,250,000 set up by Mr. Carnegie for payment of pen-

sions to his associates and subordinates who had served with him when he was superintendent of the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad during 1859-63; to his fellow telegraphers in the Civil War, a group which had not been regarded as eligible for Federal pensions; and to scores of persons whom for various reasons he had put on his private pension list. These trust funds now have remaining assets valued at \$1,595,058.22. From them are being paid pensions to two remaining telegraphers and twenty-two widows of telegraphers, and to sixty-six other persons. Four hundred and nine pensions were being paid at the time of Mr. Carnegie's death. The Company has accepted a few minor related trusts. Also, under the terms of his will, it became executor of his estate and trustee of a fund of \$6,782,000 for annuities to be paid to some forty-five persons designated under his will. Assets of the annuitants' trusts are now \$5,842,983.10; twenty-eight persons still receive annuities from these funds. When a recipient of one of the various pensions or annuities dies, the capital from the income of which payments have been made reverts, under provisions of the trusts, to Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Company, whose stock is now owned principally by the Corporation, has never engaged in a general banking business. Its directors are chiefly officers of the Corporation. Its offices are at 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J. The president is C. Herbert Lee. The secretary is Jerome A. Q. Franks.

In 1940, the total of its assets and funds in trust was \$8,112,692.82.

CARNEGIE RELIEF FUND, a fund of \$4,000,000 given in 1901 by Mr. Carnegie for relief of, and pensions for, Carnegie steel workers, was merged in 1910 into the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, for pensions to incapacitated employees of the steel company and its subsidiaries. The Fund and the

pension plan are administered by a board of directors, who form a non-stock corporation under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Assets of the combined funds in 1940 were \$13,097,345.74. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of that year was 13,876. The offices of the Fund are at the United States Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**AUTHORS CLUB—CARNEGIE FUND** is a legal charitable trust fund composed of gifts made during the period 1890–1903 by Mr. Carnegie and later under his will, totaling \$250,000, for relief of needy authors who are members of the Authors Club (New York), and to other authors whom the Club may judge worthy of aid. It was originally controlled by a board of three trustees appointed by the Club. In 1939, permission was obtained from the Supreme Court of the State of New York for those three persons to be appointed as legal trustees in place of the Club. Norbert L. Lederer, Daniel Henderson, and Lucian S. Kirtland were appointed trustees, and now serve as chairman, secretary, and treasurer, respectively, of the Fund. The address of the chairman of the Fund is 173 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

**PENSIONS FOR EX-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES** were proposed by Mr. Carnegie in 1912 when he requested that part of the income of Carnegie Corporation of New York be used for such a purpose. Inquiry is still frequently made as to the operation of the “fund.” The facts are these:

Mr. Carnegie’s second gift (\$75,000,000) to Carnegie Corporation of New York was in two parts. The second is discussed elsewhere (see page 65). The first was \$55,000,000, for the general purposes of the Corporation in the United States, with one request as to use of some of its income; viz., that as

much of the income as might be required should be devoted to providing an annual pension of \$25,000 to each ex-President of the United States and his widow unmarried. Because of the public disapproval with which this provision seemed to meet, and Mr. Carnegie having expressed a desire that his request should not be complied with, the Trustees of the Corporation voted, on January 9, 1918, not to apply any part of the income towards ex-Presidential pensions. Counsel was of the opinion that, no specific trust having been created by virtue of Mr. Carnegie's request, the trustees of the Corporation were under no obligation to pay such pensions if they did not deem it wise. None had been voted, nor has any been voted since.

Under Mr. Carnegie's will, however, Mrs. Cleveland (now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston), Mrs. Edith Roosevelt, President Taft, and other personal friends received life annuities in varying amounts which are paid by the Home Trust Company, trustee under the will. There is no relation between payment of these annuities and the disbursements of any of the Carnegie philanthropic agencies.



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## FOR PEACE

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ALTHOUGH the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is Mr. Carnegie's chief expression of interest in a cause to which he devoted much time, thought, and effort, especially in his later years, he made substantial grants for four other enterprises closely connected with the promotion of peace. One of these was an additional foundation, with a scope more limited than that of the Endowment. This smaller foundation was the Church Peace Union, established upon the belief that a strong appeal to banish war could be made to members of religious bodies. The churches with their established general and local organizations would be admirable vehicles, he thought, for spreading far and wide the gospel of peace.

His other investments to promote peace were not so much in support of the work of organizations as to provide existing peace agencies with homes imposing and adequate enough in themselves to become influences toward peace. He made grants for the three buildings which are generally known as the Palace of Peace at The Hague, the Pan American Union and the Central American Court of Justice.

CHURCH PEACE UNION, New York, an agency to promote peace, devoted to the cause of rallying men of all religions to supplant war by justice and international brotherhood, was established in 1914 through a gift of \$2,000,000 paid from the income of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Union is thus an operating trust with its endowment derived from the income of another trust. The Corporation has made recurring additional grants now totaling \$472,635 toward support of the Union. The work of the Union is carried on through association with similar agencies, such as the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches; through publications, lec-

tures, conferences, exchange of ministers, and studies of fundamental current questions. Incorporated in 1915, it is controlled by a self-perpetuating board of twenty-eight members, representative of many types of religious belief. In 1940, the endowment was \$1,893,840.15; assets were \$1,906,556.46.

Its offices are at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Its president is William P. Merrill. The secretary is Henry A. Atkinson.

Mr. Carnegie's letter of gift is shown on pages 177-178.

#### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR INTERESTS

From establishment to end of fiscal year in 1940

Educational Work through Recognized Agencies and Projects	\$186,931.62
Interchange of Speakers	47,181.75
Religious Rights and Minorities	7,250.10
Conferences Abroad	131,007.00
National Committee on the Moral Aims of the War	119,470.00
Work Abroad through the World Alliance	606,888.13
American Council of the World Alliance	580,823.00
World Conference for International Peace (formerly Universal Religious Peace Conference)	142,450.84
Universal Christian Council	176,005.73
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America	277,308.99
Total	<u>\$2,275,317.16</u>

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(The figures indicate the year of acceptance of membership)

Henry A. Atkinson	1918	*William Pierson Merrill	1914
*Arthur Judson Brown	1914	Henry Morgenthau	1920
James Cannon, Jr.	1924	*John R. Mott	1914
Francis J. Haas	1929	Roger T. Nooe	1934
*Frank Oliver Hall	1914	Leslie T. Pennington	1937
*Hamilton Holt	1914	Francis T. P. Plimpton	1939
James R. Joy	1926	Howard C. Robbins	1927
Miles H. Krumbine	1927	John A. Ryan	1924
Henry Goddard Leach	1924	Carl Sherman	1937
*Charles S. Macfarland	1914	Ralph W. Sockman	1935
Louis L. Mann	1929	*Robert E. Speer	1914
Charles L. Marburg	1938	Charles P. Taft, II	1930
*Shailer Mathews	1914	Charles D. Trexler	1933
Francis J. McConnell	1928	*James J. Walsh	1914

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*President*, William Pierson Merrill*General Secretary*, Henry A. Atkinson

## FORMER TRUSTEES AND YEARS OF SERVICE

*Peter Ainslie	1914-1934	Henry C. King	1921-1930
Newton D. Baker	1930-1931	*William Lawrence	1914-1917
Charles H. Brent	1918-1924	*Frederick Lynch	1914-1929
*Francis E. Clark	1914-1927	*Marcus M. Marks	1914-1934
*W. H. P. Faunce	1914-1930	*Edwin D. Mead	1914-1920
Robert Gardiner	1918-1924	*George A. Plimpton	1914-1936
*Cardinal Gibbons	1914-1921	Frank Graham Porter	1936-1940
*J. J. Glennon	1914-1928	*Junius B. Remensnyder	1914-1927
*David H. Greer	1914-1918	*Henry Wade Rogers	1914-1926
*E. R. Hendrix	1914-1924	Paul E. Scherer	1929-1933
*Emil Hirsch	1914-1920	Henry K. Sherrill	1932-1935
Morton D. Hull	1930-1936	George W. Smith	1921-1924
*William I. Hull	1914-1939	*Francis Lynde Stetson	1914-1917
*Charles E. Jefferson	1914-1937	William H. Taft	1918-1930
*Jenkin Lloyd Jones	1914-1918	*Luther B. Wilson	1914-1928

\* Original Trustee appointed by Mr. Carnegie.

## FORMER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*General Secretary*

Frederick Lynch, 1914-1929

PALACE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE, Holland, was made possible through a gift of \$1,500,000 in 1903, to be headquarters for the Permanent Arbitration Court created by The Hague Peace Conference of 1899, and to house a library of international law. The gift was established as a "stichting" or trust under the Netherlands law. Begun in 1907, the Palace was completed and dedicated in 1913. The gift was made at the request of the Government of the Netherlands and was paid not by check or by transfer of bonds but by sight draft for the total drawn on Mr. Carnegie by the Government. In 1939, E. N. van Kleffens was president of the Court, Jacob ter Meulen was librarian, and H. A. van Karnebeek the president of the directors of the Trust.

PAN AMERICAN UNION: a building for the Union at Seventeenth and B Streets, N.W., in Washington, D. C., to serve as an international home for "the union of all the republics of this hemisphere," was made possible through gifts totaling \$850,000 during the period 1907-11 to the International Bureau of American Republics. The chairman of the governing board of the Bureau was Hon. Elihu Root. Land for the building was purchased by grant of Congress. Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted to the Union a total of \$650,000 (1928-35) for an addition to the building, now authorized, and \$16,500 for other purposes. The director-general of the Union is Leo S. Rowe.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE: a building for this Court was erected in Cartago, Costa Rica, through a Carnegie gift of \$100,000 in 1908 in keeping with a suggestion made by Hon. Elihu Root. This building was destroyed by earthquake in 1910, shortly after completion. Mr. Carnegie then provided another \$100,000 to erect a new building in San José. The Court was closed in 1917, upon expiration of the convention under which it was established; the building is now used by the ministry of foreign affairs of the Government of Costa Rica.

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## FOR TEACHERS' INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES

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MR. CARNEGIE'S plan for pensioning college professors who reached the time of retirement without adequate provision for old age—simple and direct as the plan seemed when he made it—proved to have in it philanthropic and financial problems of the first magnitude. Efforts made by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to solve these problems are fully discussed in its publications and in the educational literature of the past thirty-five years. The financial difficulties which developed in administering the trust under the rules adopted by its Trustees brought the Foundation more than once to the necessity of seeking additional funds with which to meet its obligations. The source of these funds, as already seen in the section on the Foundation (pages 45-50), was Carnegie Corporation of New York.

By 1917, it had become evident that a system of free pensions for college professors was neither wholly desirable nor permanently workable. Thorough study of the matter resulted in a proposed plan whereby a sound contributory system of contractual retiring allowances could be established. Carnegie Corporation of New York appropriated funds to set up the system, and later to aid in its development. This resulted in the establishment of an annuity and insurance company for college professors and staff members.

TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, a legal reserve life insurance company, incorporated in 1918 under the laws of the State of New York, was made possible through an initial grant, in 1917, by Carnegie Corporation of New York of \$1,000,000 for capital and surplus, with subsequent large additional gifts, to provide an effective means through which a comprehensive plan of retiring annuities and



life insurance for teachers and staff members in colleges and universities might be established on a contractual basis and at economical rates. The Association was the outgrowth of what the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and Carnegie Corporation of New York had learned from the Foundation's efforts to carry out Mr. Carnegie's original plan for free retiring allowances for college professors. The Association provides a contractual contributory annuity system; i.e., the teacher and the college cooperate in making payments, the amount of the annuity being dependent upon the amount which has been accumulated when the age of retirement is reached. The stock of the Association was owned by Carnegie Corporation of New York during the period of development of the Association from 1917 to 1938. It was then transferred to the Trustees of TIAA Stock, a group chartered by special legislative enactment, thus making the Association wholly independent of Carnegie control. Annuity contracts in operation now total 28,638; life insurance policies, 12,591. The number of educational institutions represented is 912. More than 200 colleges and universities, some of them being state institutions, use the Association retirement annuity contracts in connection with their retirement plans. The assets of the Association in 1940 were \$117,553,854. The Association has received a total of \$8,413,659 from Carnegie Corporation and \$513,465.37 from Carnegie Foundation.

The Association is controlled by a board of nineteen trustees, four of whom are selected by policyholders. Its offices are at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The chairman and president is Henry James. The vice-president and secretary is Rainard B. Robbins. The financial vice-president is Devereux C. Josephs.

An annual report to the policyholders is regularly distributed, and pamphlets and other printed material are available.

The growth of the Association since 1930 is shown in the table below which gives comparative summaries for the past three five-year periods:

## SUMMARY EXHIBITING GROWTH

	1930	1935	1940
Number of life insurance policies	6,554	8,765	12,591
Amount of insurance	\$37,993,348	\$50,536,067	\$64,961,244
Number of annuity contracts	9,127	13,309	28,638
Amount of annual annuities contracted for (deferred and immediate)	\$14,814,622	\$19,496,611	\$32,278,284
Total different policyholders	11,865	15,797	29,155
Institutions represented	792	870	912
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Insurance losses paid during year	\$101,600	\$214,100	\$307,857
Insurance losses paid—Aggregate to end of year named	498,080	1,312,258	2,643,517
Annuity payments during year	87,963	534,796	1,714,689
Annuity payments—Aggregate to end of year named	320,291	1,697,110	7,558,609
Dividend payments on life insurance policies	111,210	140,558	151,309
Dividend payments on life insurance policies—Aggregate to end of year named	426,750	1,041,687	1,792,135
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Life insurance reserve	\$2,877,961	\$6,349,230	\$10,292,746
Annuity reserve	16,882,981	42,471,551	91,901,211
Disability reserve	30,822	54,118	90,609
Other reserves for contracts and liabilities	755,512	1,231,709	2,501,892
Special reserves	1,250,000	4,850,000	7,582,059
Capital	500,000	500,000	500,000
Unassigned surplus	1,384,312	2,485,786	4,685,337
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>\$23,681,588</u>	<u>\$57,942,394</u>	<u>\$117,553,854</u>

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

H. M. Addinsell	Pierre Jay
Waldron P. Belknap	R. Baylor Knox
*J. Douglas Brown	Joseph B. Maclean
*Oliver C. Carmichael	George C. McDonald
*Ada L. Comstock	Elihu Root, Jr.
Edmund E. Day	John S. Sinclair
Frederick A. Goetze	Shirley W. Smith
Henry R. Hayes	*Sidney E. Smith
Robert Henderson	Landon K. Thorne
Henry James	

\* Nominated by Policyholders.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

*Chairman and President*, Henry James  
*Vice-President and Secretary*, Rainard B. Robbins  
*Financial Vice-President*, Devereux C. Josephs

## TRUSTEES OF TIAA STOCK

Laird Bell	Jackson E. Reynolds
John W. Davis	George Rublee
Lewis W. Douglas	Thomas D. Thacher
Henry James	

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In 1929, when the Foundation was forced to make the final and most drastic revision of its rules, with the result that some 2,960 academic persons were left to expect free pensions of only \$1,000 at age 70, the Corporation decided to supplement the amount paid each such pensioner by an annuity of \$500 purchased from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. To provide funds to purchase these supplementary contracts, the Corporation set up within its own financial structure a Professors Annuities Fund, which, as will be noted from its annual reports, is being gradually reduced as annuities are purchased year by year.

Though the TIAA, as the Association is commonly called, and this Fund within the Corporation are one degree removed from Mr. Carnegie's personal donations, they are so identified in educational circles with the Carnegie name that they are here included.

PROFESSORS ANNUITIES FUND, a temporary fund of \$5,400,000, was ordered set aside in 1928 by Carnegie Corporation of New York from its income and carried within the Corporation accounts, to establish a fund from which contractual annuities supplementary to the Carnegie Foundation pensions might be purchased from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association under specified conditions for college professors accepted as eligible for Foundation pensions on the basis of age and who reach the age of 65 on or after January 1, 1931. The list of eligibles, determined in 1928, included 2,968 names. Removals from the list because of retirement, death and other reasons up to September 30, 1940, have reduced the list to 1,799 names, with corresponding adjustments in the amount of the Fund. The effect of the Fund is that when a professor or other academic person included in the group above is awarded a Carnegie Foundation free retiring allowance, he also receives, as supplement to that allowance, an annuity purchased for him by the Corporation. The list of those affected by this arrangement is of necessity a closed list corresponding to that of the Foundation.

The status of this Fund is regularly reported in the annual report of the Treasurer of the Corporation under the heading, Special Reserves, Professors Annuities.

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## VARIOUS

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MR. CARNEGIE AND MRS. CARNEGIE in 1887, newly married and on their way abroad, found as a fellow traveler the young Walter Damrosch, director of the Oratorio Society, conductor of the Symphony Society of New York, and conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. Damrosch talked of his work, about the need of a hall and auditorium in New York extensive enough to accommodate the rehearsals and performances of the Oratorio Society, organized twenty-four years before by his father, Leopold Damrosch, who was its conductor until succeeded by his son. Mr. Carnegie was interested and invited Damrosch to visit him in Scotland, at Kilgraston Castle. This Damrosch did and while there, it is said, met his future wife, Margaret Blaine, and her father, James G. Blaine, who recently had been a candidate for President of the United States. The discussions were continued in New York, and two years later Mr. Carnegie organized a music hall company, not as a philanthropic enterprise, but as a business undertaking in which he was the chief stockholder. From this came Carnegie Hall, known throughout the world to musicians and music lovers. He became president of the Oratorio Society in 1888 and held that position until his death.

CARNEGIE HALL, an auditorium and studio building in the City of New York, erected as a commercial venture by the Music Hall Company of New York, Ltd., and opened in 1891, was not regarded by its chief backer, Andrew Carnegie, as a philanthropy. Originally designated as "Music Hall, Founded by Andrew Carnegie," the building soon became known as Carnegie Hall, and was later so incorporated. Additional land and improvements to the Hall brought Mr. Carnegie's total investment to almost \$2,000,000. After his death in 1919, the



Hall became part of his residuary estate, and as such in 1925 was owned for a period of some thirty days by Carnegie Corporation of New York, by whom it was sold outright to the 150 West 57th St. Realty Co., Inc., headed by Robert E. Simon. The Hall today is wholly a private business enterprise, continuing the historic name and purposes but otherwise not connected with existing Carnegie interests.

The president of Carnegie Hall, Inc., now is M. Murray Weisman.

The history of the Hall is given in *The House That Music Built* by Ethel Peyser, published by McBride in 1936.

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TO COMPLETE the list of benefactions, there remain to be mentioned but two more gifts with which the Carnegie name is generally associated. One is the building in New York for the engineering societies, and the other is the Simplified Spelling Board.

ENGINEERING SOCIETIES BUILDING, New York, a building made possible by a gift of \$1,500,000 in 1904 to a corporation, the United Engineering Trustees, chartered in 1904 under the laws of the State of New York, provides for the national engineering societies of America a public meeting place and necessary office accommodation; also space for scientific and publishing firms, and facilities for an extensive engineering library known as the Engineering Societies Library.

The building is at 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y. It is operated by the United Engineering Trustees, Inc., of which John H. R. Arms is secretary and general manager. The director of the Library is Harrison W. Craver.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD, an agency to hasten the process of rational orthographic change and to better English spelling,

organized in 1906, incorporated in 1907 under the laws of the State of New York, was aided substantially by Mr. Carnegie and Carnegie Corporation during a ten-year period from 1907 to 1917. A similar society in Great Britain was also aided by Mr. Carnegie. These Boards received \$170,000 from Mr. Carnegie and \$110,000 from the Corporation. The New York Board was controlled by a group of eight trustees, with an advisory council of approximately 250 educators, scholars, writers, and men of affairs. Various publications, including a quarterly bulletin and a *Handbook of Simplified Spelling*, were issued. The Board is still in existence.

For years Mr. Carnegie made use of simplified spelling in his personal correspondence and, to the confusion of some of his associates then and later, insisted that it be used in the early official minutes and records of Carnegie Corporation of New York.

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THIS SUMMARY would be incomplete unless reference were made to three other matters which have attracted public attention and about which information is frequently sought: the association composed of former Carnegie partners, the Carnegie home in Scotland, and the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth.

CARNEGIE VETERAN ASSOCIATION, an association founded in 1901 by forty-nine men (with two other members later), who were former partners of Mr. Carnegie, to cement the pleasant relations and bonds of loyalty which had developed while they were partners; to keep alive a fraternal feeling; to promote social intercourse as long as they lived; and to keep a record and history of its members. An annual meeting and banquet were provided for. Mr. Carnegie by unanimous choice became the

first president of the Association; Charles M. Schwab, its vice-president; and Charles L. Taylor, secretary and treasurer. From 1902 until 1915 the annual dinner was held at the Carnegie home in New York. Later the dinners were held at the home of Mr. Schwab or elsewhere. Beginning with 1933, they have regularly been held at the Union League Club, in New York. In January 1940, only six members were living. A full account of the Association was compiled by one of the Veterans, William B. Dickson, of Montclair, New Jersey, and privately printed in 1938 under the title, *History of Carnegie Veteran Association*.

SKIBO, an estate once the manor of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Caithness in Dornoch, Sutherland, Scotland, became after 1897 the Carnegie summer home and is still maintained by Mrs. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie extended the estate to include 32,000 acres and maintained it in full operation with villages, farms, and other activities characteristic of the domain of a Scottish laird. Though the locality and environs are historic and full of tradition, Skibo Castle is modern, its walls of medieval design hiding structural steel rolled in Pittsburgh, and its interior equipped with modern conveniences of electric lights, elevators, and other appurtenances not usually associated with baronial castles. Here Mr. Carnegie spent his summers from 1898 to 1914, with Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter Margaret, making Skibo renowned for its hospitality among his friends and neighbors and a center of interest to the world at large. The address Skibo Castle became fully as well known, if not better known, than his New York address, 2 East Ninety-first Street.

CARNEGIE CENTENARY, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Andrew Carnegie, was celebrated throughout the English-speaking world during the week of November 25, 1935,



SKIBO CASTLE



TWO EAST NINETY-FIRST STREET





through the initiative of Carnegie Corporation of New York and with the cooperation of the other Carnegie trusts, the American Library Association, and other interested educational agencies. Public functions were held in many cities. In New York, a public meeting was held at the New York Academy of Medicine, and a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, with speakers of distinction on each occasion; part of the program with which Carnegie Hall was dedicated in 1891 was repeated, with Walter Damrosch assisting in conducting, the Hall being filled to capacity with invited guests; exhibits were held in public and academic libraries; reproductions of a portrait of Mr. Carnegie by Luis Mora were distributed to libraries; informative literature was made available. As representative of the British Carnegie trusts, Sir James C. Irvine, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland, who as a student had been one of the first beneficiaries of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, came to the United States; and John H. Finley, editor of the *New York Times* and long-time friend of Mr. Carnegie and his family, was sent as the special representative of Carnegie interests in the United States to the trusts in Great Britain.

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## CHAPTER IV

### USE OF THE CARNEGIE NAME WITH GIFTS AND GRANTS

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#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES—ORGANS

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IT MAY be well to state here, as has been done before, that Mr. Carnegie never gave libraries. He gave money for the erection of library buildings. The community receiving the gift for a building agreed to maintain from tax funds a free public library. He thought of these establishments merely as free public libraries, not as Carnegie libraries, and did not ask that his name be used in the designation of any building. It is believed that less than one-third of the 2,500 library buildings erected through his gifts were christened with his name. Few of the 7,600 church organs, of which half the cost came from Carnegie gifts, carry any indication of the donor.

The ownership, control, administration, and support of free public libraries made possible by Carnegie gifts are now vested, as they have always been, in the communities in which the buildings are located. Mr. Carnegie never attempted, once his conditions of gift were met, to participate in such matters, and Carnegie Corporation of New York, succeeding him, has consistently declined to take part directly or indirectly in the operation of these libraries.

The most available list of library buildings erected through Carnegie grants in the United States and Canada is contained in the recurring editions of *The American Library Directory*, published by the R. R. Bowker Company, of New York.

In 1907 Carnegie Corporation discontinued the practice of making grants for the erection of library buildings and for the purchase of church organs. It is not probable that grants for these purposes will again be made.

The tables below show the total amount and the distribution of Carnegie grants for public libraries and church organs.

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING APPROPRIATIONS

	<i>Number of Buildings</i>	<i>Amount</i>
United States	1,681	\$41,233,853.47
Canada	125	2,556,660.00
Great Britain and Ireland	660	11,849,457.50
New Zealand	17	194,460.00
South Africa	12	139,000.00
West Indies	5	66,500.00
Australia and Tasmania	4	70,000.00
Seychelles	1	10,000.00
Mauritius	1	9,000.00
Fiji	1	7,500.00
	<hr/> 2,507	<hr/> \$56,136,430.97*

\* \$13,067,592.31 paid by Carnegie Corporation; of which \$1,286,000 was paid from the British Dominions and Colonies Fund.

## CHURCH ORGAN APPROPRIATIONS

	<i>Number of Organs</i>	<i>Amount</i>
United States	4,043	\$3,579,840.75
Canada	121	116,116.00
England	2,119	1,508,320.00
Scotland	1,005	765,220.00
Ireland	219	158,370.00
British West Indies	46	33,015.00
Wales	32	22,210.00
Africa	27	16,100.00
Australia	6	9,465.00
New Zealand	12	8,240.00
Gibraltar	2	2,125.00
India	1	875.00
British Guiana	1	750.00
	<hr/> 7,634	<hr/> \$6,220,646.75*

\* \$1,727,977.24 paid by Carnegie Corporation; of which \$237,399 was paid from the British Dominions and Colonies Fund.

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COLLEGE BUILDINGS AND ENDOWED CHAIRS

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MR. CARNEGIE sometimes made public recognition of his friendships by endowing chairs in the colleges where his friends had once been students, or by providing for buildings to be named for them. As early as 1880 he gave money to erect a building for the Lauder Technical School, in Dunfermline, in honor of his uncle George Lauder, whose son George, trained in mechanical engineering under Lord Kelvin at the University of Glasgow, came to America about 1870 and was later a Carnegie partner. Also at Kenyon College and Western Reserve University he established professorships as memorials to E. M. Stanton and Mark Hanna, respectively. He gave a library building at Brown University to be called the John Hay Library, and one at Wells College to be known as the Frances Folsom Cleveland Library; at Hamilton College he created the Elihu Root Fund. Other buildings similarly donated are Conway Hall at Dickinson College, for Moncure D. Conway; and Taylor Hall at Lehigh University, for Charles L. Taylor, once his partner. In later years, colleges or other recipients of grants frequently have used funds received from Mr. Carnegie or from Carnegie Corporation of New York to establish professorships or permanent funds with designations including the Carnegie name. Such action has not been taken from Carnegie initiative, though generally with the knowledge of the officers of the Corporation.

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### VISITING PROFESSORS AND VISITORS

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THE CARNEGIE name is also generally associated with persons in academic or public life who, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, are designated to make visits to foreign countries, or from foreign countries to the United States or elsewhere. These are known as visiting Carnegie professors, lecturers, or visitors. Likewise known as Carnegie visitors are persons engaged in educational or other public service in British Africa, Australia, New Zealand, or the West Indies, who have been selected by responsible local groups in their own areas to receive grants from Carnegie Corporation of New York for travel and study primarily in the United States. The term is used also in connection with outstanding American experts, administrators, and others who may be chosen to visit the British Dominions and Colonies for study and investigation under Carnegie auspices.

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### FELLOWS, SCHOLARS, AND GRANTS-IN-AID

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BETWEEN 1925 and 1935, the Corporation provided funds to encourage qualified young men and women of promise and interested in the teaching of the fine arts or in librarianship, to pursue post-graduate study in recognized schools of their own selection. Recipients of grants for these purposes were often known as Carnegie fellows or Carnegie scholars, although the use of such designation was not a practice of the Corporation.



Similarly, the Corporation in recent years has operated a system of grants-in-aid for individuals engaged in scholarly work, with whom the Carnegie name is associated.

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#### STAFF ASSOCIATES

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THE CARNEGIE Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching at various times has engaged specialists to conduct studies or research over a limited period. These persons are generally referred to as Carnegie Foundation staff associates. Similarly, the Carnegie Institution of Washington has for many years divided its staff and others less directly connected with the Institution into two groups—investigators and research associates, most of the latter having their principal connection with other agencies. With all of these, the Carnegie name is used as a descriptive term.

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#### AWARDS AND MEDALS

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FINALLY, the Carnegie name is formally and tangibly expressed in connection with the certificates, awards and medals—bronze, gold, or silver—bestowed by the Carnegie Hero Funds, and with the bronze plaques and medallions awarded by Carnegie Corporation of New York chiefly to persons who, as advisers and consultants, have rendered distinguished service to the Corporation in carrying out its program.

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## CONCLUSION

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“YOU HAVE HAD the best run for your money I have ever known,” Elihu Root once said to Mr. Carnegie. The run he had in making and in disposing of his great fortune is described in many books and articles as has been indicated in this book. The nature of the run enjoyed by those whom as trustees and administrators he left to carry on his giving can not now be fully described because the end of that run is not yet. The Carnegie trusts are designed to go on from generation to generation, only their income being subject to use.

“My desire is that the work which I have been carrying on, or similar beneficial work, shall continue during this and future generations. Conditions upon the earth inevitably change; hence, no wise man will bind Trustees forever to certain paths, causes or institutions. I disclaim any intention of doing so. On the contrary, I give my Trustees full authority to change policy or causes hitherto aided, from time to time, when this, in their opinion, has become necessary or desirable. They shall best conform to my wishes by using their own judgment.”

So, with other injunctions, Mr. Carnegie wrote to the trustees of the Corporation in 1911 in asking them to carry on his work and spirit of giving.

He started out in 1901 to give away \$300,000,000. He gave away \$311,000,000. His trusts have distributed \$368,000,000. In 1941, their assets are \$319,000,000.

FORTY YEARS OF CARNEGIE GIVING.



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PART TWO

INSTRUMENTS OF GIFT  
AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

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PART II

INSTRUMENTS OF GIFT AND RELATED  
DOCUMENTS

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THERE have already been given in Part I an account of the circumstances leading up to the establishment of the major Carnegie trusts, a summary of the nature of their organization and administration, a recapitulation of the interests upon which they have devoted their income, and a list of the men and women who have acted as Mr. Carnegie's trustees in carrying forward the purposes of the trusts.

Part II contains copies of the letters of gift, deeds of trust, and other legal instruments through which the Carnegie agencies were established. Many of these documents are not couched in formal legal terminology, but, worded by Mr. Carnegie himself, they reveal in his own language his hopes and aims of making the world, through his benefactions, a better place in which to live.

The documents are given in simple chronological order; introductions and explanations, except in rare instances, are not required. Occasional slight changes in typography, not affecting the meaning of the text, have been made. The wording has been verified by comparison with the originals or by reference to existing copies previously accepted as authentic.



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## CARNEGIE INSTITUTE (OF PITTSBURGH)

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### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ACCEPTANCE, FROM  
ANDREW CARNEGIE, OF A FREE LIBRARY

WHEREAS, Andrew Carnegie has generously offered to the City of Pittsburgh a gift of a Free Library, as set forth in the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, *February 6, 1890.*

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILS OF PITTSBURGH.

GENTLEMEN: Some years ago I had the pleasure of offering to expend upon a free library for the city of Pittsburgh, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the finances of the city were not then in condition to permit of its acceptance. Having expended more than that sum in our sister city of Allegheny, I subsequently intimated that I was prepared to expend not less than half a million for Pittsburgh; such, however, has been the recent growth of the city, such are its prospects for the future, that careful consideration has led me to the conclusion that in order to provide such libraries as Pittsburgh should have will require even a larger sum.

I think that Pittsburgh requires a central building, containing a reference and circulating library, also, suitable accommodations for works of art, which I believe its citizens would soon provide; that there should also be added rooms for the meetings of the various learned societies of the city. The experience of New York, Baltimore, and other large cities has proved that a central library should be supplemented by branch libraries. The Free Circulating Library of New York has now four of these; the city of Baltimore has five; they are not extensive structures, but each contains a small supply of the books most in demand, and a reading room, and is operated in connection with the Central Library. Such branches, I think, should be established in the various districts of the city, probably one in Birmingham, another in Temperanceville, another in East Liberty, a fourth in Lawrenceville, perhaps a fifth in the older part of the city. All of these should be thoroughly fireproof, monumental in character and creditable to the city.

To provide these buildings with suitable appliances I offer to expend not less than one million dollars. I propose that their location, erection and management shall be entrusted to a Board of Trustees, composed, ex officio of the Mayor, the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, the President of the Central Board of Education, and a Library Committee of five appointed by the Councils, such as you have done me the honor to appoint to confer with me; to these I should add the names of twelve well known citizens of Allegheny County, who should have power as a body to provide for the reelection of its members at stated times and, also, to fill vacancies in their number.

The libraries to be formally handed over to the city upon their completion, free from lien, in trust, for the purposes specified.

The city to agree to receive and support same at its own proper cost, under the management of the Trustees as above provided.

The city of Baltimore pays \$50,000 per annum for the support of its public libraries, established by Mr. Enoch Pratt, who gave one million of dollars for the purpose, but I believe that \$40,000 per annum would be sufficient to maintain those of Pittsburgh, and not less than this sum per annum I require the city of Pittsburgh to agree to place at the disposal of the Library Trustees to be expended upon them.

I am clearly of opinion that it is only by the city maintaining its public libraries as it maintains its public schools, that every citizen can be made to feel that he is a joint proprietor of them, and that the public library is for the public as a whole and not for any portion thereof; and I am equally clear that unless a community is willing to maintain public libraries at the public cost, that very little good can be obtained from them. Not to save me further expenditure therefor, but for the best interests of the city, I make it a condition that they shall be properly maintained by the city.

Very respectfully,  
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the generous gift of a free library offered by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Pittsburgh is hereby accepted, in accordance with the letter of said Andrew Carnegie, dated Pittsburgh, February 6, 1890, and which letter forms part of the preamble to this ordinance, and the officers of the city

named in said letter are hereby authorized and empowered to act as members of the Board of Trustees, composing the commission therein named, when the same shall have been completed by the appointment of the twelve members to be appointed by the said Andrew Carnegie, and the Library Committee to be appointed under second section of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. That immediately upon the passage of this ordinance and at the first meeting in April of this year and at the organization of Councils every second year thereafter, the Presidents of Councils shall appoint a standing committee of five persons, two of whom shall be members of Select Council, and three of whom shall be members of Common Council, who shall be known as the Library Committee, who are authorized and empowered to act as members of the Board of Trustees in conjunction with the other officials and with the persons named by the said Andrew Carnegie and their successors, and any vacancies occurring in the said Board of Trustees other than those caused by changes of the public officials, shall be filled by a majority of the remaining members of the Board.

SEC. 3. That the libraries as herein provided for, shall be known and designated as the Carnegie Free Libraries of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1890.

H. P. FORD,  
*President of Select Council.*

G. L. HOLLIDAY,  
*President of Common Council.*

Approved: WM. McCALLIN,  
*Mayor.*

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PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1890.

JOHN S. LAMBIE, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEAR SIR: Three citizens, members of the Library Commission, having resigned, nine only remain. As the city has nine official representatives upon the commission, equality of representation will be secured by leaving unfilled the places of the three resigning members,



and this will be done. As the successors of the official representatives of the city are created without participation upon the part of the citizen members, equality will be obtained in this matter, also, by providing that the citizen members should themselves elect their successors.

Hoping that Councils will approve this view and pass an amended ordinance in accordance therewith, and thanking yourself and colleagues for the courtesy shown me during today's conference, I am always,

Very sincerely yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the generous gift of the free libraries offered by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Pittsburgh is hereby accepted, in accordance with the foregoing letters of said Andrew Carnegie, dated Pittsburgh, February 6, 1890, and Pittsburgh, May 6, 1890, respectively, which letters form part of the preamble to this ordinance; and the officers of the city named in said letters are hereby authorized and empowered to act as members of the Board of Trustees composing the Commission therein named, in conjunction with the nine persons heretofore appointed by the said Andrew Carnegie, and the Library Committee appointed under the second section of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. That immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, and at the organization of each Council hereafter, the Presidents of Councils shall appoint a standing committee of five persons, two of whom shall be members of Select Council and three of whom shall be members of Common Council, who shall be known as a Library Committee, authorized and empowered to act as members of the Board of Trustees in conjunction with the other officials and with the persons named by the said Andrew Carnegie and their successors; and any vacancies occurring in said Board of Trustees other than those caused by changes of public officials shall be filled by the majority of such remaining members of the Board who are not public officials.

SEC. 3. That the libraries as herein provided for shall be known and designated as the Carnegie Free Libraries of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 26th day of May, A. D., 1890.

H. P. FORD,  
*President of Select Council.*

G. L. HOLLIDAY,  
*President of Common Council.*

Approved: H. I. GOURLEY,  
*Mayor.*

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*[Court Decree after Adoption of New City Charter]*

That the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is entitled to have nine representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Free Library of the city of Pittsburgh, and that said nine representatives on said Board of Trustees shall be ex officio members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of the city of Pittsburgh; and that the nine representatives of the said city entitled to be Trustees as aforesaid are and shall be the persons who now or hereafter may hold the following official positions in said city of Pittsburgh, viz.: the Mayor, the President of Council, the members of the Library Committee of Council, not exceeding six in number, and the President of the Board of Public Education of the city of Pittsburgh.

*[Common Pleas Court of Allegheny  
County, February 10, 1912.]*

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CARNEGIE INSTITUTE (OF PITTSBURGH)

[The original title chosen by the Trustees was "The Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund." Afterwards, on April 20, 1898, with the consent of Mr. Carnegie, the Board changed its title to "The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute."]

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 2, 1896.

*[To the Mayor and Council of Pittsburgh]*

GENTLEMEN: Simultaneously with the annual appropriation of the city for the support of the Public Library, there will be deposited to

the credit of your Treasurer, from my estate in perpetuity each year, the sum of \$50,000. This sum is to be used for the purposes of the Art Galleries and Museum in the manner which to you may seem best calculated to render these institutions most useful for the general public.

There is only one provision which I beg you to regard, viz.: That there be purchased each year two or more pictures by American artists exhibited in that year, preferably in the Carnegie Art Gallery. These pictures to be chosen by a two-thirds majority vote of the Trustees and hung upon the walls of the Art Gallery permanently, year after year, adjoining each other, the year of purchase being conspicuously marked upon them, the object being to secure a chronological display of American Art from this time forth, as shown by these pictures. Should the Trustees fail to find satisfactory pictures from among these exhibits in any year in the Carnegie Gallery, they are authorized to select from other galleries.

Should extensions of the building be found necessary at any future time, and the Trustees not be enabled by any other means to secure necessary funds for such extensions, they are authorized to reduce their expenditures from the fund for a series of years, in order to pay for these.

I make no further restrictions, believing that the funds will be most beneficially administered by you and your successors for all time, by leaving the Board of Trustees entirely free. The Trustees will always be citizens of this community, and therefore most zealous to serve it well, especially remembering that the fund is intended to benefit the masses of the people.

Very truly yours,  
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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#### DEED OF TRUST

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, ANDREW CARNEGIE, of the city of New York, State of New York, do hereby declare and provide as follows:

WHEREAS, by a letter of mine dated February 6, 1890, and addressed to the Mayor and Councils of Pittsburgh, I offered, out of my own resources, to erect and provide suitable buildings for a library, as also for works of art, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, in which I made it a condition that the city of Pittsburgh should

annually hereafter provide, at least \$40,000 to maintain the said buildings, and branches thereof, to be paid annually to the Board of Trustees of the said library buildings, which said offer of mine was duly accepted by the city of Pittsburgh, by an ordinance approved May 31, 1890, and of record in Ordinance Book, Vol. 7, page 422; see, also, Municipal Record of 1890-91, page 233; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees appointed in pursuance of my offer and the acceptance thereof by the city is known as the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and is composed of eighteen members, nine being official representatives of the city of Pittsburgh, and nine being appointees of my own, with power of succession; and,

WHEREAS, the Central Library Building was located, and has been completed at Schenley Park, in the city of Pittsburgh, and the same has been dedicated and delivered to the city of Pittsburgh, under the trusts provided in my letters and the ordinance accepting the same; and,

WHEREAS, I have for some time purposed, and have heretofore declared such intent, to devote in addition to the money for the erection of the said buildings, yearly, and each year hereafter during my lifetime, and thereafter in some appropriate manner at my election by my will, annually, the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of an Art Gallery and Museum in the said Carnegie Library Building, located as aforesaid; and,

WHEREAS, after due consideration, I am satisfied that the best interests of the people of the city of Pittsburgh will be subserved, and the greatest good done, by the appointment of a new Board of Trustees, to be called the Trustees of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund, to which Board shall be annually paid the sum of \$50,000 hereinbefore specified, and the powers of which Board shall be restricted to the Fine Arts and Museum Collection;

Now, I DO HEREBY, THEREFORE, PROMISE AND DECLARE as follows:

*First.* That I will annually hereafter, and upon the annual payment to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh of the sum of \$40,000, or more, by the city of Pittsburgh, for the support of the said Carnegie Library Building, pay to the Treasurer of the said Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund, the sum of \$50,000, as above provided.

*Second.* This sum of \$50,000, so to be paid annually, shall be used for the purpose of an Art Gallery and Museum, in the said Central Carnegie Library Building, at Schenley Park, and in the manner which



to said new Board of Trustees may seem best calculated to render the said Art Galleries and Museum most beneficial for the general public, subject, however, to the following provisions, viz.:

That there be purchased each year two or more pictures by American artists, exhibited in that year, preferably in the Carnegie Art Gallery. These pictures shall be chosen by a two-thirds majority vote of the said new Board of Trustees, and hung upon the walls of the Art Gallery permanently, year after year, adjoining each other, and the year of the purchase shall be conspicuously marked upon each. My object in so providing is to secure a chronological display of American art, from this time forthwith, as shown by these pictures.

Should the Trustees fail to find satisfactory pictures from among those exhibited in any year in the Carnegie Galleries, they are authorized to select from some other gallery or galleries or private collection, or elsewhere.

The new Board of Trustees hereby appointed and its successors shall always be the owner of all pictures and other things purchased with fund hereby provided.

*Third.* Should extensions to the buildings for the purpose of the Museum or Art Galleries be found necessary at any future time, and the new Board of Trustees are not enabled by any other means to secure necessary funds for such extension, they are authorized to reduce their expenditures from the said annual sum of \$50,000 per year for a series of years, in order to pay for the extensions.

*Fourth.* I make no further restrictions upon the expenditure of the said annual sum of \$50,000, believing that the funds will be most beneficially administered by the said new Board of Trustees, and its successors; but I desire them to especially remember that the said fund is intended to benefit the masses of the people, and shall be so expended by them for that purpose.

*Fifth.* The said new Board of Trustees, to be called the Trustees of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund, shall be composed of thirty-six members, and the said Board is now and here constituted as follows:

All the members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, as the said Board may from time to time be composed, shall be ex officio members of the new Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Fine Arts and Museum Collection Fund.

In addition, the said new Board shall be composed of eighteen other members, and the first eighteen I do now nominate and appoint as follows:



The Rev. Wm. J. Holland, Chas. C. Mellor, John A. Brashear, John Caldwell, Prof. Gustave Guttenberg, Wm. McConway, Rev. A. A. Lambing, Christopher L. Magee, David T. Watson, Albert J. Barr, John W. Beatty, Josiah Cohen, Jos. R. Woodwell, E. M. Bigelow, A. S. Wall, Henry Phipps, Jr., Samuel H. Church, and T. M. Carnegie, all of the County of Allegheny in the State of Pennsylvania.

The eighteen members thus appointed by me shall have the power to fill all vacancies in such appropriate manner as they may by By-Laws provide, and for the filling of such vacancies no one else may vote, except the survivors of the said eighteen members named by me and their successors duly chosen and appointed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, dated the 2d day of March, A. D., 1896.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

*Witness:*

W. C. CARNEGIE,

F. M. CARNEGIE.

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### CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

PITTSBURGH, PA., *November 15, 1900.*

[*To the Mayor of Pittsburgh*]

HONORED SIR: I learn with deep interest that the Central Board of Education had asked the city of Pittsburgh for \$100,000 to begin a Technical School, no doubt to obtain for the bright youth of the High School the essential advantages which technical education in our day affords.

For many years I have nursed the pleasing thought that I might be the fortunate giver of a Technical Institute to our city fashioned upon the best models, for I know of no institution which Pittsburgh, as an industrial centre, so much needs. I postponed moving in the matter because I wished the Carnegie Institute to be fairly launched upon its new development before drawing the attention of Pittsburgh to the Technical Institute. The action of the Educational Board, however, impels me to step forward now and ask that I may be allowed to do what I have long wished to do for Pittsburgh.

I have given much attention to technical schools both in the United States and Great Britain during the past few years. The work now being done by the Technical Institute in Boston and Worcester, the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Armour Institute in Chicago, is most encouraging.

In Great Britain the Keithley Institute and the Halifax Institute, which I visited in September last, to distribute the prizes to the students, gave me quite a surprise; nearly one-half of the 1,100 students in the former, and fully one-half of the 1,400 in the latter were young men and women, workers during the day, improving themselves in various studies pertaining to their crafts in the evening classes of these institutions. I told these students that this impressed me more than any other. I recalled an essay written by my grandfather to Cobbett's *Register*, which that great man pronounced the most valuable communication ever published in the *Register*. It was entitled "Handicaption versus Headicaption"; in that article my grandfather thanked God that in his youth he had learned to make and mend shoes.

It is really astonishing how many of the world's foremost men have begun as manual laborers. The greatest of all, Shakespeare, was a woolcarder; Burns, a plowman; Columbus, a sailor; Hannibal, a blacksmith; Lincoln, a railsplitter; Grant, a tanner. I know of no better foundation from which to ascend than manual labor in youth. We have two notable examples of this in our own community whose fame is worldwide: George Westinghouse was a mechanic; Prof. Brashear, a millwright.

I believe that a first class technical school, probably as large as that of Worcester, would develop latent talent around us to such extent as to surprise the most sanguine.

If the city of Pittsburgh will furnish a site, which I hope will be of ample size for future extensions, I shall be delighted to provide the money for such a school, taking care to provide room for additions to the buildings, to meet the certain growth of Pittsburgh. I would endow it with \$1,000,000 five per cent gold bonds, yielding a revenue of \$50,000 per year.

The rare ability with which the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute have managed it, and the results which have so surprised and gratified me, naturally lead me to beg these gentlemen to take charge of the Technical Institute and its endowment. I had only to plead that their increased labors were for the good of Pittsburgh, to be assured by everyone I have so far had an opportunity of consulting, that they would gladly assume the enlarged responsibility. I propose, therefore, Mr. Mayor, to include the Technical School with the Institute, and have therefore made its endowment equal to the latter.

There are many questions to decide, involving investigation, careful study and much labor; among these, whether fees should be charged, as at the Armour, Drexel, Worcester and Boston Institutes, and in fact I might say all the technical schools, or whether we can take a

new departure and arrange that the students of the High School, for instance, should have the doors of the Technical School open to them free. This and many other questions must be left to the Commission. But I am in a position to assure you that the Commission is prepared to face the problem, and that my heart is in the work.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

PITTSBURGH, November 26, 1900.

[From the Mayor of Pittsburgh to the City Council]

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your honorable bodies a communication received from the hands of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, under date of November 15, 1900. In this letter Mr. Carnegie proposes that if the city of Pittsburgh will furnish a suitable site, he will provide all the money for a polytechnical institute. He will also endow it with \$1,000,000 five per cent gold bonds yielding a revenue of \$50,000 a year. The management of the school and its endowment, Mr. Carnegie desires, should be undertaken by the Board of Trustees now having charge of the Carnegie Institute comprising the library, art gallery, museum and music hall. The proposition of Mr. Carnegie is hereby submitted for such action as Councils may deem proper.

In this connection I desire to say that the offer of Mr. Carnegie is one the value of which is beyond measure. We have continually before us the evidence of the great good that has been and is being accomplished by the generous gift he has already made to this city, the Carnegie Institute. The means of enjoying art, music, science and literature, with their educating influences, have been brought within reach of every citizen of Pittsburgh. They have been a great benefit to the present generation and it is beyond question that they will exert a powerful and beneficent influence over the generations to come.

A polytechnical institute, such as Mr. Carnegie proposes to establish in Pittsburgh, will be of unbounded benefit. To a manufacturing center such as this its worth can not be estimated. The Central Board of Education has recognized the need of such an institute and the magnificent proposition of Mr. Carnegie places within reach of the city at a bound what it would take a long time to obtain by the ordinary method of providing for the cost in the tax rate. Mr. Carnegie's only condition is that the city provide a suitable site with ample room for future extension to meet the certain growth of Pittsburgh. I trust Councils will accept this splendid gift.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. DIEHL,  
Mayor.

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PITTSBURGH, PA., *December 13, 1900.*

MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE: I have called a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute for next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards putting in operation your proposition to establish a technical school. You may have some ideas of your own as to its foundation or character or scope, and if so, we will be, of course, very glad indeed to receive them in time for presentation to the Board.

I think also there should appear on the records a letter from you stating specifically that you place under the control of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute the establishment and management of the Technical School. This for the purpose of showing the authority of the Board in the matter.

Please let me hear from you prior to Tuesday.

Very truly yours,

W. N. FREW, *President,*  
*Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute.*

NEW YORK, *15th December, 1900.*

PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

DEAR MR. FREW: I hereby place the Technical School under your commission, glad indeed that I am privileged to do this, after having received assurance that your Board was willing to undertake the great responsibility involved. But I knew that you would do this; we are all for Pittsburgh, now and forever, and it is Pittsburgh which is to benefit by this new institution. I know from the past management of the Board that it is in the best possible hands. Thank them once again.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[*Resolution, December 18, 1900*]

RESOLVED, That this Board of Trustees does hereby accept the charge of the new Technical School referred to in the foregoing correspondence; and the Secretary is requested to inform Mr. Carnegie to that effect.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the President and Secretary be requested to send to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, a certified copy of the letter from Mr. Carnegie to Mr. Frew, dated December 15, 1900, placing the new Technical School in charge of this Board.

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[*In reference to the naming of a woman's college (Margaret Morrison Carnegie College) within the Institute of Technology.*]

FERNANDINA, FLORIDA, January 22, 1906.

[*To Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh*]

DEAR MR. CHURCH: The tribute to my mother is exquisitely fine and one she would have rejoiced in receiving. The interest she took in women wherever we lived was extraordinary. She became the sage of the neighborhood and was constantly in demand in times of trouble by the neighbors.

I am delighted with the action of the Trustees. Please say to one and all that I am deeply touched by this remembrance of one to whom I owe everything that a wise mother ever gave to a son who adored her.

Always yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Margaret Morrison Carnegie would perhaps be advisable to distinguish her from our daughter and from Mrs. Margaret Thaw Carnegie.

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HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, March 24, 1906.

WM. N. FREW, ESQ., *President.*

DEAR SIR: After conferring with the committee here, Messrs. Buffington, Brashear and Hamerschlag, I am convinced the Technical School has taken root and that we can safely extend it. I have said to the committee that I will give half a million dollars more for extensions, additions and equipment as may be needed. This should increase capacity about one-half. I congratulate you all of the committee, and especially do I congratulate Pittsburgh upon the thirst for instruction shown by thousands of her youth of both sexes.

The needed new building for the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Girls will, I am informed, be provided from the additional grant just given, the committee being impressed with the importance of this work. It is sure to yield a rich harvest.

Truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

P. S. I have ordered the two million dollars endowment to be sent to you in first five per cent United States Steel Bonds. They are good.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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[NEW YORK, *undated, probably April 2, 1907*]

TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEMBERS OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

GENTLEMEN: There will be sent you four millions of United States Steel Corporation five per cent bonds, which doubles the present endowment. In addition, one million cash and one million bonds are subject to your call, the former as needed for further extensions to the Technical Schools, the latter when these are opened to scholars.

The income of \$450,000 per annum is to be applied by the Trustees as they deem best to support the Technical Schools, Art Department, Museum, Music Hall, Librarians' School, and such other classes and schools as may be established in connection therewith.

I think the Technical Schools rank first in practical importance, since they chiefly instruct the sons and daughters of workers in the mills and factories, who labor through the day and seek instruction at night. Their success under Dr. Hamerschlag has been phenomenal, and they should and no doubt will receive your unfailing support.

The Art Department should not purchase "old masters," but confine itself to the acquisition of such modern pictures as are thought likely to become "old masters" with time. The Gallery is for the masses of the people primarily, not for the educated few.

The director and teachers of the Technical Schools participate in the pension fund established by me for the advancement of learning, and this should be availed of. Those of the other departments do not. A pension system is therefore to be established for them out of the endowment fund; after the death of the recipient the pension to be continued to the widow in all cases where needed.

I desire gratefully to acknowledge my unpayable indebtedness to yourself and the Trustees for services which have resulted in such complete triumph. My highest hopes will be realized if the future yields such golden harvest as the past.

With renewed thanks,

Gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A simple rule would suffice such as some institutes have. Their officials get so much after certain services, or in case of ill health, or in old age.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[*Resolution, November 30, 1910*]

RESOLVED, that the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute gratefully accept the generous gift of \$3,500,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, marking his seventy-fifth birthday, said sum to be applied as follows: \$1,500,000 for new construction of the Technical Schools, and \$2,000,000 in five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation (of the market value of \$2,300,000), as an addition to the endowment fund to provide for the increased enrollment of the Technical Schools.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the Trustees, in undertaking to promote the noble purposes provided for in this splendid gift, assure Mr. Carnegie of their profound appreciation of his continued generosity and loving thought, in the development of the Carnegie Institute, and express their sincere wishes for the long life and happiness of himself and his family.

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2 EAST 91ST STREET, NEW YORK, *January 19, 1911.*

PRESIDENT, BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH.

DEAR MR. FREW: I should like to hav the views of the Trustees as to what features of the Institute could be wisely still further developed; which is suffering most for lack of more means at the disposal of the Directors. I had better put it in this form to you all—If the Institute had fifty or a hundred thousand dollars yearly more income, what would it do with it, and in what amounts would it be distributed and for what reasons?

Is there any new department that would add to its usefulness? I shall be very glad to hav the views of yourself and the Trustees on this matter.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[*Resolution, February 10, 1911*]

RESOLVED, that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's letter of January 19, 1911, be referred to a special committee consisting of the President of the Board, the chairmen of the committees, and the directors of the departments of the Carnegie Institute, with instructions to make report of their recommendations at a future meeting of the Board.

[*Resolution, April 11, 1911*]

RESOLVED, that, in answer to Mr. Carnegie's kind and thoughtful letter of January 19, 1911, the Board of Trustees makes the following response:

1. The Board does not think the creation of a new department is expedient at the present time.
  2. The present needs of the Technical Schools seem to be well taken care of through Mr. Carnegie's generous endowments.
  3. The Board therefore believes that it can wisely use one hundred thousand dollars additional income in carrying forward and extending the work of the Museum and Fine Arts departments, both of which are now cramped in their legitimate activities for want of funds.
  4. The Board takes the liberty of transmitting to Mr. Carnegie the reports of the Directors of the Museum and Fine Arts departments, in order to acquaint him with the ultimate scope and purpose of these departments, and the cost of developing them accordingly. It also transmits the letter of the Director of the Technical Schools on the same subject.
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*January 26, 1912.*

[*To Head of the Technical Schools*]

DEAR CHIEF HAMERSCHLAG: When do you expect to take in the additional students in the new quarters now building and how many?

I wish to know when the funds promised will be needed.

Hope all goes well with you and yours.

Yours ever,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

*January 31, 1912.*

MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE: Your letter of January 26, 1912, has just been received.

In reply to your inquiry, we have enrolled this year over twenty-four hundred students. This includes more than two hundred new students whom we admitted for the present school year beginning September 1, and they and their teachers are making excellent progress. We did this even though we were much overcrowded.

When the buildings are completed, additional students will be admitted until a total of three thousand is reached. Next September at least two hundred more can be accommodated, and as each building

is ready for occupancy making more and more space available, the number will be increased. In the meantime, we are having great difficulty keeping down our registration figures for the balance of this year; so many eager and earnest applicants present themselves daily.

Some time ago, the Committee on Technical Schools of the Board of Trustees, appointed Mr. Charles L. Taylor to see you with reference to making available a part of the promised endowment, so that the expense of maintenance for the new students enrolled might be available for the present fiscal year. If one million dollars in bonds were made available to date from September 1, 1911, another million ought to be available at the end of this year; we would then be in a position to increase our enrollment to three thousand. . . . .

Yours affectionately,

ARTHUR A. HAMERSCHLAG.

NEW YORK, *February 5, 1912.*

DEAR MR. HAMERSCHLAG: Yours of January 31 received. Delited to get your report.

I have instructed Mr. Franks to send the million dollars, dating from September 1, 1911.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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#### INCORPORATION OF CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS<sup>1</sup>

And now, to wit, this 17th day of April, 1912, the application of the Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh, Pa., having been presented to the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, and having been duly considered, the said College and University Council finds that the amount of assets, the courses of instruction and the composition of the faculty for each of the proposed courses in pure and applied science and the arts, are satisfactory; and that if the standard of admission to the proposed four year courses is interpreted to mean a standard four year High School course or its full equivalent, the standard of admission is likewise sufficient to justify the exercise of the power and privilege to confer degrees. The Council further finds, that with this proviso as to standards of admission, the educational needs of the commonwealth are likely to be met and greatly benefited by the granting of said application. The College and University Council therefore approves the petition, and respectfully rec-

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the transformation of the Carnegie Technical Schools into the Carnegie Institute of Technology, see pages 15-16.

ommends to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County to make a final decree, granting the request of the Carnegie Institute of Technology for the right and power to grant the degrees named in its petition.

JAMES D. MOFFAT,  
*Vice President, College and University Council.*

Attest: NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,  
*Secretary.*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.  
*April Term, 1912*

In Re Application for Charter of  
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 2319, Docket C  
*Final Decree*

And now, to wit, April 20, 1912, it appearing to the court, that a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation was duly forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the application for charter heard and considered by the University Council, and that said certified copy of the certificate of incorporation has been duly returned to the court, with the endorsement thereon of the findings of said University Council, its approval of said certificate and its recommendation that the application of the petitioners be granted,

Now, THEREFORE, after giving consideration to the findings of said Council and guided by its recommendation, the court is satisfied with the propriety of said application, in view of all the facts, and approves the same, and it is now ordered and decreed, that upon the recording of said certificate, with the recommendation of said Council and a copy of this order, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, etc., of Allegheny County, Pa., the subscribers thereto and their associates and successors shall be a corporation, for the purpose and upon the terms therein stated, and henceforth the persons named therein and subscribing the same, and their associates and successors, shall be a corporation by the name therein given, with power to confer degrees in accordance with the recommendation of said University Council.

[SEAL.]

By the Court,  
THOMAS D. CARNAHAN,  
*Judge.*

WILLIAM B. KIRKER,  
PM

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[December 8, 1913]

[To Carnegie Corporation of New York]

GENTLEMEN: The Carnegie Institute of Technology is to increase its student body of 200 per year for three years, 150 boys and 50 girls. Mr. Hamerschlag's close estimate of the amount required for buildings and equipment is about \$400,000 for each 200 students, and for endowment purposes a sum producing \$25,000 annually.

If the cost of the building and equipment should exceed the sum of Mr. Hamerschlag's estimate, it should be paid.

Will you please submit this matter to your Executive Committee for favorable action at your earliest opportunity.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[Resolution of Carnegie Corporation of New York]

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized to make the following payment:

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) in sums as needed to cover the cost of erecting buildings and purchasing equipment, as work progresses. Action on the additional endowment made necessary by these extensions, to be taken when needed.

PITTSBURGH, PA., November 20, 1914.

MR. R. A. FRANKS, *Treasurer,*

CARNEGIE CORPORATION,

576 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

DEAR MR. FRANKS: My understanding of the latest grant of money to the Technical Schools is as follows:

We are to receive \$400,000 a year during 1914, 1915 and 1916 calendar years respectively, for building purposes, and \$25,000 for each of those three years for endowment, with the understanding that we shall add two hundred new students each year for three years. Is this correct, and are the funds available according to our needs?

Sincerely yours,

S. H. CHURCH,  
*President.*

*November 25, 1914.*

MR. S. H. CHURCH, *President,*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MY DEAR MR. CHURCH: I am in receipt of yours of the 20th instant.

Your understanding of the last grant made by the Carnegie Corporation for the Carnegie Institute of Technology seems to be correct.

The sum of \$400,000 a year is available for building purposes during 1914, 1915 and 1916, and \$25,000 additional endowment for each of these three years; both grants being conditional on an increase of 200 in the student body each year for three years.

The building fund will be paid in instalments as required to make payments on account of new construction. Arrangements for payment of the endowment will be made later, when it is needed.

Yours very truly,

R. A. FRANKS,  
*Treasurer.*

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## CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND

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### DEED OF TRUST

I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York, and of Skibo, in the County of Sutherland, having retired from active business, and deeming it to be my duty and one of my highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to me as a trustee on behalf of others; and entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of my discharging that trust is by providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, my native land, and by rendering attendance at these Universities and the enjoyment of their advantages more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages; and having full confidence in the noblemen and gentlemen afternamed, who have at my request signified their willingness to carry out the Trust which I desire to confide to them, therefore I hereby undertake, and bind and oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and successors, forthwith validly to deliver to or transfer to and vest in [here follow the names of the Trustees] bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, of the aggregate value of ten million dollars, bearing interest at five per centum per annum, and having a currency of fifty years; to be held by the Trustees before named or designed, and the acceptors and survivors of them, and by such other person or persons as a majority of those acting for the time may assume into the Trust hereby constituted according to the provisions of the law of Scotland in regard to the assumption of gratuitous Trustees, and that in room of any Trustee or Trustees who may die, resign, or become incapable of acting, which Trustees herein nominated, or to be assumed as aforesaid, are hereinafter called "the Trustees," any five of them present at any meeting duly called being hereby declared to be a quorum; And that in trust for the purposes hereinafter named or referred to, that is to say, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual income to be obtained from the said bonds or from any other securities for which the same may be substituted: In the first place, towards paying the whole expenses which may be incurred in the administration of the Trust by the Trustees or by the Executive Committee appointed under the Constitution of Trust hereto appended, each page of which Constitution is signed as relative thereto, and is declared to be an integral part of these presents, including in said expenses the personal

expenses which the Trustees may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the Trust: And second, for the purpose of paying the sums required by the said Executive Committee to enable them to carry out the purposes expressed in the said Constitution; and I hereby confer on the Trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon Trustees under the Trusts (Scotland) Acts, 1861 to 1891, and without prejudice to this generality the following powers and immunities, viz.: Power to uplift and realize the said bonds, and the principal sums therein contained and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said bonds, either by public roup or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, either in or furth of the United Kingdom, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds on such securities as Trustees in Scotland or England, or Trustees in the States of New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, are authorized to invest trust funds upon, and also on such other securities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper; And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the Trustees shall to no extent and in no way be responsible for the safety of the said bonds, or for the sums therein contained, or for the securities upon which the proceeds of the said bonds may be invested, or for any depreciation in the value of the said bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying, as I do, solely on the belief that the Trustees herein appointed, or to be assumed, shall act honorably; And I further hereby empower the Trustees to receive and administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for the purposes of the Trust; and I also empower them to appoint such officers as they may consider necessary for carrying on the business of the Trust, at such salaries or for such remuneration as they may consider proper, and to make such arrangements, and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature of deeds, transfers, agreements, checks, receipts, and other writings, as may secure the safe and convenient transaction of the financial business of the Trust; And, inasmuch as it may hereafter be considered necessary to obtain powers from Parliament or from the Court of Session, fully to carry out the purposes of the Trust, or to modify and adapt those purposes to circumstances which may hereafter emerge, and also to authorize the universities or other institutions named or referred to in the Constitution to act in association with the Trustees in carrying out the end and purposes of the Trust, I hereby authorize the Trustees from time

to time to promote such bills in Parliament, or to make application for such provisional orders, or to present such petitions to the Court of Session, and that either by themselves or in association with others, for such powers as they may consider desirable, the more effectually to carry out the purposes of the Trust, or to modify or adapt them as aforesaid; and I provide and declare that the whole expenses attendant on such proceedings shall be paid out of the Trust funds; And I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session for preservation: In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents, consisting of what is printed or typewritten on this and the four preceding pages, and I have also subscribed the Constitution of the Trust hereto annexed, printed or typewritten on seven pages, at London, on the seventh day of June, nineteen hundred and one, before these witnesses, Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, my wife, and John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

LOUISE W. CARNEGIE, *Witness*.

JOHN ROSS, *Witness*.

*Recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 9th July 1901.*

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## CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

[*August 21, 1902*]

[*The preamble to the Act of Parliament lists the original trustees, indicates the gift, and continues:*]

1. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said trust deed and all other purposes of this our charter, we do hereby constitute the said Victor Alexander, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery; Alexander Hugh, Baron Balfour of Burleigh; William, Baron Kelvin; Alexander Smith, Baron Kinnear; Donald James, Baron Reay of Reay; Arthur James Balfour; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; James Bryce; John Morley; Sir Robert Pullar; Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe; Richard Burdon Haldane; Thomas Shaw; our Secretary for Scotland for the time being; the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh for the time being; the Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow for the time being; the Provost of Dunfermline for the time being; a representative to be chosen by the University Court of each of the four Scottish Universities, videlicet:—St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, which representatives shall be elected every four years, and such other person or persons as a majority of those acting as Trustees for the time may assume into the Trust con-



stituted as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the law of Scotland, in regard to the assumption of gratuitous Trustees, and that in room of any Trustee or Trustees who may die, resign, or become incapable of acting, one body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The Carnegie Trustees for the Universities of Scotland," And we do grant that by the same name and style the said Trustees shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, alter, or renew and make regulations as to the use of the same at their discretion, and we do further grant that the said body politic may by and in the same name and style, sue, and be sued in any court or place of judicature.

2. We do hereby grant to the Carnegie Trustees for the Universities of Scotland (hereinafter referred to as "The Trustees") power to hold upon, and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, set forth in the aforesaid trust deed all the aforesaid bonds and all the investments and property which are now vested in the Trustees, with power to uplift and realize the said bonds, either by public roup or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, and to assign or transfer the same, and to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, either in or furth of the dominions of us, our heirs and successors, and to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds on such securities as Trustees in Scotland or England, or Trustees in the States of New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, are authorized to invest trust funds upon, and also on such other securities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper.

3. And we do further grant to the Trustees our license to purchase, acquire, and hold in perpetuity or otherwise by themselves solely or in conjunction with other persons, Trustees, or corporations, lands, buildings, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding in whole at any one time in annual value the sum of fifty thousand pounds such value to be assessed at the annual value of such lands, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments at the respective dates when the same shall be purchased, acquired, or taken by the Trustees.

4. And we do further grant to the Trustees power to receive and hold for the objects and purposes of the Trust and to invest along with the Trust funds all such other moneys, investments and property as may be assigned, conveyed or paid to them by any persons, or Trustees, or corporation, or as may be bequeathed to them.

5. And we do further grant to the Trustees power to enter into contracts or agreements with any persons, or Trustees, or corporations, or

universities or other institutions relative to the objects and purposes of the Trust, or as they may consider necessary or expedient for giving effect to these objects and purposes.

6. And we do further grant power to the Trustees to erect, purchase, or provide buildings, laboratories, class-rooms, museums, or libraries, or to do so in association with any other persons, person, trust or corporation.

7. And we do further grant power to the Trustees from time to time to take on lease or to purchase or build offices or other buildings for carrying on the business of the Trust, and to appoint such secretaries, treasurers, auditors, clerks, and agents, and other persons as shall be necessary or as they may think proper for transacting the business of the Trust or for carrying this our charter into execution, and to assign to such persons respectively the performance of such duties, and to allow and pay to them out of the income of the Trust, such salaries or remuneration as such Trustees shall think proper, and if and when they shall think proper to remove any person or persons so appointed and appoint other persons in their room.

8. And we do hereby provide that the administration of the Trust shall be conducted by an Executive Committee of nine members, one of whom shall be Chairman of the Trust.

9. It shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors by supplemental charter to add to, amend, or repeal the provisions of this our charter or any of them, provided that a resolution to accept and approve such supplemental charter shall have been submitted to the Trustees and shall have been carried by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Trustees present and voting at a general meeting specially summoned for the purpose.

Lastly. We do hereby for us, our heirs and successors grant that these, our letters patent shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law, notwithstanding any omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in these our letters patent contained, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense and to the best advantage of, and for the said Trustees, as well in our courts of law as elsewhere, notwithstanding any recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our letters patent. In witness whereof we have ordered the seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof to be appended to these presents. Given at our court at Saint James's the twenty-first day of August one thousand nine hundred and two in the second year of our reign.

*Per Signaturam Manu S.D.N. Regis supra scriptam.*

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## CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

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### DEED OF TRUST

I, ANDREW CARNEGIE, of New York, having retired from active business and deeming it to be my duty and one of my highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to me as a Trustee in behalf of others: and entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is by providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for study and research in our country; and having full confidence in the gentlemen afternamed, who have at my request signified their willingness to carry out the trust which I have confided to them, therefore I have transferred to these the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington ten millions of registered five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

The said gift is to be held in trust for the purposes hereinafter named or referred to, that is to say, for the purpose of applying the interest or annual income to be obtained from the said bonds or from any other securities which may be substituted for the same: for paying all the expenses which may be incurred in the administration of the trust by the Trustees, including in said expenses the personal expenses which the Trustees may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the trust: and second, for paying the sums required by the said Trustees to enable them to carry out the purposes hereafter expressed. I hereby confer on the Trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon Trustees under the law, and without prejudice to this generality the following powers and immunities, viz.: Power to receive and realize the said bonds, and the principal sums therein contained and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said bonds, either by public sale or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds on such securities as Trustees are authorized by the law of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, to invest trust funds—and also on such other securities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper;

And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the Trustees shall to no extent and in no way be responsible for the safety of the said

bonds, or for the sums therein contained, or for the securities upon which the proceeds of the said bonds may be invested, or for any depreciation in the value of the said bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying, as I do, solely on the belief that the Trustees herein appointed and their successors, shall act honorably;

And I further hereby empower the Trustees to administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for the purposes of the trust; and I also empower them to appoint such officers as they may consider necessary for carrying on the business of the trust, at such salaries or for such remuneration as they may consider proper, and to make such arrangements, and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature of deeds, transfers, agreements, cheques, receipts, and other writings, as may secure the safe and convenient transaction of the financial business of the trust. The committee shall have the fullest power and discretion in dealing with the income of the trust, and expending it in such manner as they think best fitted to promote the objects set forth in the following clauses:

The purposes of the trust are as follows, and the revenues therefrom are to be devoted thereto:

It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, an institution which with the cooperation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research, and discovery—show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus, as may be needed; and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby.

Among its aims are these:

1. To promote original research, paying great attention thereto as one of the most important of all departments.
2. To discover the exceptional man in every department of study whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, and enable him to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work.
3. To increase facilities for higher education.
4. To increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country, by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities and aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work, in these institutions as far as advisable.



5. To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies, to enjoy the advantages of the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural, and forestry schools, and kindred institutions of the several departments of the government.

6. To ensure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered highly important.

If in any year the full income of the trust can not be usefully expended or devoted to the purposes herein enumerated, the committee may pay such sums as they think fit into a reserve fund, to be ultimately applied to those purposes, or to the construction of such buildings as it may be found necessary to erect in Washington.

The specific objects named are considered most important in our day, but the Trustees shall have full power, by a majority of two-thirds of their number, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the funds may be dispensed, so as to secure that these shall always be applied in the manner best adapted to the changed conditions of the time; provided always that any modifications shall be in accordance with the purposes of the donor, as expressed in the trust, and that the revenues be applied to objects kindred to those named,—the chief purpose of the founder being to secure if possible for the United States of America leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man.

*In witness whereof*, I have subscribed these presents, consisting of what is printed or typewritten on this and the preceding seven pages, on [twenty-eighth] day of [January,] nineteen hundred and two, before these witnesses.

JANUARY 28, 1902.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

*Witnesses,*

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

ESTELLE WHITFIELD.

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## SECOND LETTER OF GIFT

New York, *December 4, 1907.*

DR. R. S. WOODWARD,  
PRESIDENT, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have watched the progress of the Institution under your charge and am delighted to tell you that it has been such as to lead me to add Two Millions of Dollars more to its endowment.

It has borne good fruit and the Trustees are to be highly congratulated. In their hands and yours I am perfectly satisfied it is going to realize not only our expectations, but our fondest hopes, and I take this opportunity to thank one and all who have so zealously labored from its inception.

Very truly yours,  
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

## THIRD LETTER OF GIFT

New York, *January 19, 1911.*

DR. ROBERT S. WOODWARD,  
PRESIDENT, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

So great has been the success of the Institution, that I have decided to increase its resources by adding \$10,000,000 of five per cent bonds, value \$11,500,000, which will ultimately give you \$500,000 a year increased revenue. I stipulate as a condition of this gift, that unless expressly relieved therefrom by me, you shall set apart annually for the next ten years a sum not less than \$250,000 in cash each year to be held in a reserve fund as against losses, emergencies, reduction in income, and the diminishing purchasing power of money. This will also give the Board more time to study suggestions submitted to it and avoid the danger of premature action. Better that new ideas should be tested upon a small scale before going deeply into them.

I hope the work at Mount Wilson will be vigorously pushed, because I am so anxious to hear the expected results from it. I should like to be satisfied before I depart, that we are going to repay the old land some part of the debt we owe them by revealing more clearly than ever to them the new heavens.

Congratulating you and your fellow members upon the undoubted success of your labors,

Very gratefully to one and all of you,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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### ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION<sup>1</sup>

PUBLIC No. 260.—An Act to Incorporate the Carnegie Institution of Washington

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the persons following, being persons who are now Trustees of the Carnegie Institution, namely, Alexander Agassiz, John S. Billings, John L. Cadwalader, Cleveland H. Dodge, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Daniel C. Gilman, John Hay, Henry L. Higginson, William Wirt Howe, Charles L. Hutchinson, Samuel P. Langley, William Lindsay, Seth Low, Wayne McVeagh, Darius O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, William W. Morrow, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Elihu Root, John C. Spooner, Andrew D. White, Charles D. Walcott, Carroll D. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate by the name of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SEC. 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; and in particular—

(a) To conduct, endow, and assist investigation in any department of science, literature, or art, and to this end to cooperate with governments, universities, colleges, technical schools, learned societies, and individuals.

(b) To appoint committees of experts to direct special lines of research.

(c) To publish and distribute documents.

(d) To conduct lectures, hold meetings, and acquire and maintain a library.

(e) To purchase such property, real or personal, and construct such building or buildings as may be necessary to carry on the work of the corporation.

<sup>1</sup> See statement on page 25.

(f) In general, to do and perform all things necessary to promote the objects of the institution, with full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter appointed and their successors from time to time to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time, provided that the objects of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SEC. 3. That the direction and management of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposal of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-two in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Alexander Agassiz, John S. Billings, John L. Cadwalader, Cleveland H. Dodge, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Daniel C. Gilman, John Hay, Henry L. Higginson, William Wirt Howe, Charles L. Hutchinson, Samuel P. Langley, William Lindsay, Seth Low, Wayne MacVeagh, Darius O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, William W. Morrow, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Elihu Root, John C. Spooner, Andrew D. White, Charles D. Walcott, Carroll D. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have power from time to time to increase its membership to not more than twenty-seven members. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as the by-laws shall prescribe; and the persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the said corporation. The principal place of business of the said corporation shall be the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That such Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold and administer the securities, funds, and property so transferred by said Andrew Carnegie to the Trustees of the Carnegie Institution and such other funds or property as may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them, or to such corporation, for the purposes of the trust; and with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers, members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, and such employees as may be deemed necessary in carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or with such remuneration as they may deem proper; and with full power to adopt by-laws from time to time and such rules or regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and with full power and discretion to deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the objects herein set forth and in general to have and use all powers and authority necessary to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the donor. The said Trustees shall have

further power from time to time to hold as investments the securities hereinabove referred to so transferred by Andrew Carnegie, and any property which has been or may be transferred to them or such corporation by Andrew Carnegie or by any other person, persons, or corporation, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as are permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment, according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or in such securities as are authorized for investment by the said deed of trust so executed by Andrew Carnegie, or by any deed of gift or last will and testament to be hereafter made or executed.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation may take and hold any additional donations, grants, devises, or bequests which may be made in further support of the purposes of the said corporation, and may include in the expenses thereof the personal expenses which the Trustees may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the trust, but the services of the Trustees as such shall be gratuitous.

SEC. 6. That as soon as may be possible after the passage of this Act a meeting of the Trustees hereinbefore named shall be called by Daniel C. Gilman, John S. Billings, Charles D. Walcott, S. Weir Mitchell, John Hay, Elihu Root, and Carroll D. Wright, or any four of them, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by notice served in person or by mail addressed to each Trustee at his place of residence; and the said Trustees, or a majority thereof, being assembled, shall organize and proceed to adopt by-laws, to elect officers and appoint committees, and generally to organize the said corporation; and said Trustees herein named, on behalf of the corporation hereby incorporated, shall thereupon receive, take over, and enter into possession, custody, and management of all property, real or personal, of the corporation heretofore known as the Carnegie Institution, incorporated, as hereinbefore set forth under "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia, January fourth, nineteen hundred and two," and to all its rights, contracts, claims, and property of any kind or nature; and the several officers of such corporation, or any other person having charge of any of the securities, funds, real or personal, books or property thereof, shall on demand, deliver the same to the said Trustees appointed by this act or to the persons appointed by them to receive the same; and the Trustees of the existing corporation and the Trustees herein named shall and may take such other steps as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. That the rights of the creditors of the said existing corporation known as the Carnegie Institution shall not in any manner be impaired by the passage of this Act, or the transfer of the property hereinbefore mentioned, nor shall any liability or obligation for the payment of any sums due or to become due, or any claim or demand, in any manner or for any cause existing against the said existing corporation, be released or impaired; but such corporation hereby incorporated is declared to succeed to the obligations and liabilities and to be held liable to pay and discharge all of the debts, liabilities, and contracts of the said corporation so existing to the same effect as if such new corporation had itself incurred the obligation or liability to pay such debt or damages, and no such action or proceeding before any court or tribunal shall be deemed to have abated or been discontinued by reason of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this Act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

SEC. 9. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

*Approved, April 28, 1904.*



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## CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST

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### LETTER OF GIFT

SKIBO CASTLE, DORNOCH, *August 2, 1903.*

#### GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION:

The trust deed, of which this may be considered explanatory, transfers to you Pittencrieff Park and Glen, and two million five hundred thousand dollars in five per cent bonds, giving you an annual revenue of twenty-five thousand pounds, all to be used in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the toiling masses of Dunfermline more of sweetness and light; to give to them—especially the young—some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied; that the child of my native town, looking back in after years, however far from home it may have roamed, will feel that simply by virtue of being such, life has been made happier and better. If this be the fruit of your labors you will have succeeded; if not, you will have failed.

It is more than twenty years since I provided in my will for this experiment, for experiment it is. My retirement from business enables me to act in my own lifetime, and the fortunate acquisition of Pittencrieff, with its lovely Glen, furnishes the needed foundation upon which you can build, beginning your work by making it a recreation park for the people. Needed structures will have admirable sites upon its edge, in the very centre of the population. I have said your work is experimental. The problem you have to solve is—"What can be done in towns for the benefit of the masses by money in the hands of the most public-spirited citizens?" If you prove that good can be done you open new fields to the rich which I am certain they are to be more and more anxious to find for their surplus wealth.

Remember you are pioneers, and do not be afraid of making mistakes; those who never make mistakes never make anything. Try many things freely, but discard just as freely.

As it is the masses you are to benefit, it follows you have to keep in touch with them and must carry them with you. Therefore, do not put before their first steps that which they can not take easily, but always that which leads upwards as their tastes improve.

Not what other cities have is your standard; it is the something beyond this which they lack, and your funds should be strictly devoted to this. It is not intended that Dunfermline should be relieved from keeping herself abreast of other towns, generation after generation,

according to the standards of the time. This is her duty, and no doubt will continue to be her pride.

I can imagine it may be your duty in the future to abandon beneficent fields from time to time when municipalities enlarge their spheres of action and embrace these. When they attend to any department it is time for you to abandon it and march forward to new triumphs. "Pioneers, always ahead," would not be a bad motto for you.

As conditions of life change rapidly, you will not be restricted as to your plans or the scope of your activities.

Permit me to thank you, one and all, for the cordial acceptance of the onerous duties of the Trust. Britain is most fortunate in the number and character of able, educated men of affairs who labor zealously for the public good without other reward than the consciousness of service done for others. I am most fortunate in having a companion commission in charge of the Trust for the Universities of Scotland, also another in charge of Pittsburgh Institute, whose success has been phenomenal, as I believe yours is to be. Let me commend a great truth to you which has been one of my supports in life:—"The gods send thread for a web begun." Thread will be sent for that you are about to weave, I am well assured. You have the first instalment already in your Chairman—emphatically the right man in the right place. Indeed, Dr. John Ross seems specially designed for this very task, original though it be.

Gratefully,  
Your obliged fellow townsman,  
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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#### TRUST DEED

I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York, and of Skibo, in the County of Sutherland, Scotland, in pursuance of a duty which I have long felt incumbent on me, and which I have so far already endeavoured to discharge, viz.:—To distribute in my lifetime the surplus wealth which I possess in such a manner as shall best advance the well-being and happiness of the greatest number of beneficiaries; *And* being desirous of testing by experiment the advantages which a community may derive by having placed at its disposal, under the administration of public-spirited and intelligent men chosen from among themselves, funds dedicated to the purpose of providing the means of introducing into the daily lives of the masses, such privileges and enjoyments as

are under present circumstances considered beyond their reach, but which if brought within their reach are calculated to carry into their homes and their conduct sweetness and light; *And* being assured that the friends hereinafter named, who are well known to me as having shown by their public spirit their interest in duties such as I desire to assign to them, will carry out to the best of their ability the Trust hereby reposed in them, and will as occasion arises elect fit successors to succeed themselves; but being also persuaded that it is desirable that they should always be in accord with and be strengthened by having associated with themselves Members of the Corporation of Dunfermline, and of the School Board or Educational Authority of the Burgh of Dunfermline for the time being; *Therefore* I hereby undertake and bind and oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and successors forthwith validly to deliver to or transfer to and vest in the following persons, who are all resident in or about Dunfermline, and in such other person or persons as they may hereafter assume to act in room of such of their number as may die or resign office, as Trustees for the purposes aftermentioned, viz.:—

1. HENRY BEVERIDGE, of Pitreavie.
2. JAMES BROWN, dyer.
3. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD JAMES LORD BRUCE.
4. ANDREW BURT, solicitor.
5. THE REV. WM. GEORGE, M.A.
6. JOHN HYND, miner.
7. JAMES CURRIE MACBETH, solicitor.
8. GEORGE MATHEWSON, manufacturer.
9. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, manufacturer.
10. JOHN ROSS, LL.D., solicitor.
11. ANDREW SCOBIE, architect.
12. ANDREW SHEARER, manufacturer.
13. THE REV. ROBERT STEVENSON, M.A.
14. ALAN LEONARD SMITH TUKE, Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.
15. ROBERT EMERY WALKER, manufacturer.
16. JOHN WEIR, miners' secretary.

And also in six Members of the Corporation of Dunfermline and three Members of the School Board of Dunfermline or other Educational Authority of the Burgh for the time being, the first appointed to act being chosen by these bodies within two months from the date hereof to serve for a period not exceeding three years, and thereafter to be chosen every three years in all time coming, the Provost of the Corporation and the Chairman of the School Board or other Educa-

tional Authority for the time, being always of the said six and three Members respectively, providing always that in the event of any failure by the above bodies to elect Members, the other Trustees shall have full power to act alone; *First*, BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, of the aggregate value of Two million five hundred thousand dollars, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with the interest which may accrue on the said Bonds from and after the 25th day of November 1903; and *Second*, the PROPERTY IN DUNFERMLINE, recently acquired by me from James Maitland Hunt, Esquire, of Pittencrieff (with certain exceptions), WHICH BONDS and PROPERTY shall be held and administered by the Trustees before named and referred to, *in Trust* for the purpose of providing such means as they may from time to time devise as being best calculated to carry out in Dunfermline and its environs the experiment which I have indicated, and which is more particularly explained in a letter by me to the Trustees dated 2nd August 1903, a copy of which is hereto annexed and is hereby declared to be an integral part of and to be read along with and as explanatory of these presents, and declaratory of the duties of the Trustees; but in carrying out the purposes expressed in the said letter I desire the Trustees to have in view that my wish is that they should not relieve the community from their own proper municipal duties, or from the taxation which may properly be required to carry out these duties as they ought to be carried out by an advanced community of intelligent citizens; And I hereby provide that the Trustees herein named or to be assumed or appointed as before provided shall have all the powers and privileges conferred by the law of Scotland on gratuitous Trustees, and that the Trustees in their joint capacity shall be known and designated as "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees," and that any ten of their number present at any meeting duly called in accordance with the regulations of the Trustees shall be a quorum; And I hereby confer on the Trustees full power to appoint such officers, employees, or work-people as they may consider proper for carrying on the business or work of the Trust, and to assign to them such salaries or remuneration as in their discretion they may deem suitable; with power to award a retiring allowance in cases that they may think deserving; And I empower them to make such Standing Orders from time to time as they may consider judicious for carrying on the business of the Trust, and to appoint Committees of their number to whom they may delegate any part or parts of the business of the Trust, and to lay down rules in regard to the signature of Deeds, Transfers, Agreements, Cheques, Receipts and other writings for the purpose of securing the safe and convenient transaction of the financial business



of the Trust; and I empower the Trustees to purchase for the purposes of the Trust such heritable or other property or effects as they may consider advisable to acquire either by public roup or private bargain at such prices and on such conditions as they may consider reasonable, the title to which may be taken in the names of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Trust and their successors in office in their official capacity for the time being; And I likewise empower them to sell any property or effects which may be so acquired by public roup or private bargain; And I further hereby provide that the Trustees shall be entitled to the whole of the expenses which may be incurred by them in the administration of the Trust, including in such expenses the personal expenses which they or any of their number may incur in attending meetings, or in conducting investigations or visiting other localities for the purpose of acquiring information which it may be thought desirable to obtain in the interests of the Trust; And I hereby confer on the Trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon Trustees under the Trusts (Scotland) Acts 1861 to 1891, and without prejudice to this generality the following powers and immunities, viz.:—Power to uplift and realise the said Bonds and the principal sums therein contained and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said Bonds either by public roup or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, either in or furth of the United Kingdom, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said Bonds or may otherwise come into their hands in the purchase of heritable property, or on such securities as Trustees in Scotland or England or Trustees in the States of New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania are authorised to invest funds upon, and also on such other securities as they in the exercise of their own discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper; all which investments may be taken in the names of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Trust and their successors in office for the time being; And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the Trustees shall to no extent and in no way be responsible for the safety of the said Bonds, or for the sums therein contained, or for the securities upon which the proceeds of the said Bonds may at any time hereafter be invested, or for any depreciation in the value of the said Bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying as I do solely on the belief that the Trustees herein appointed or to be assumed shall act honourably; And I further hereby empower the Trustees to receive and administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to



them for the purposes of the Trust; And, inasmuch as it may hereafter be considered necessary or desirable to obtain a Royal Charter of Incorporation, or to obtain powers from Parliament or from the Court of Session, fully to carry out the purposes of the Trust, or to modify and adapt those purposes to circumstances which may hereafter emerge, I hereby authorise the Trustees from time to time to apply for such a Charter or to promote such Bills in Parliament, or to make application for such Provisional Orders, or to present such Petitions to the Court of Session, and that either by themselves or in association with others, for such powers as they may consider desirable, the more effectually to carry out the purposes of the Trust, or to modify or adapt them as aforesaid; And I provide and declare that the whole expenses attendant on such proceedings shall be paid out of the Trust Funds; And I appoint that the Accounts of the Trustees shall annually be audited by an Auditor to be appointed on their application by the Sheriff of the County of Fife, and that an Abstract of the Accounts as audited shall be published for the information of the public in one or more newspapers of Dunfermline, and also that a full Report of their proceedings be made and so published; And I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session for preservation: IN WITNESS WHEREOF, these presents, consisting of this and the five preceding pages, together with the letter hereto annexed on the three succeeding pages, all written by Thomas Thomson, clerk to John Ross, Solicitor, Dunfermline, are (under the declaration that all the words on the fourteenth line counting from the top of page one, with the exception of the first three words, and all the words on the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth lines counting from the top of the same page are deleted before subscription) subscribed by me at Skibo Castle, on the eighteenth day of August, Nineteen hundred and three, before these Witnesses, MRS. LOUISE WHITFIELD OF CARNEGIE, my Wife, and ANDREW CARNEGIE, Gentleman, residing in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE, *Witness.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE, *Witness.*

*Registered in the Books of Council and Session on 26th August 1903.*

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[*Extract from letter dated January 19, 1911, from Mr. Carnegie to the Chairman of the Trust*]

The success of the fund has been so great that I have decided to send you £250,000 more in five per cent bonds, and shall watch with

deep interest the use the Trust makes of it. I often think of the unfair division of labor between us. I simply give the money that I am glad to put to use, and the members of the Trust give their time and thought, *i.e.*, give themselves to the duty imposed upon them. Let me tell them, however, that from numerous visitors I have heard nothing but praise for the President and members of the Trust, so that they are not without some reward for their service.

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CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION  
(PITTSBURGH, PA.)

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DEED OF TRUST

NEW YORK, *March 12, 1904.*

TO THE HERO FUND COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such the heroes of civilization. The heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

I have long felt that the heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism, and, as a fund for this purpose, I have transferred to the Commission five million dollars of first collateral five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the proceeds to be used as follows:

*First.* To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children, or other dependents, to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the Commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits.

*Second.* No grant is to be continued unless it be soberly and properly used, and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved members of the community, but the heroes and heroines are to be given a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents. Heroes deserve pardon and a fresh start.

*Third.* A medal shall be given to the hero, or widow, or next of kin, which shall recite the heroic deed it commemorates, that descendants may know and be proud of their descent. The medal shall be given for the heroic act, even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money, should the Commission deem such gift desirable.

*Fourth.* Many cities provide pensions for policemen, firemen, teachers, and others, and some may give rewards for acts of heroism. All these and other facts the Commission will take into account and act accordingly in making grants. Nothing could be further from my intention than to deaden or interfere with these most creditable provisions, doubly precious as showing public and municipal appreciation

of faithful and heroic service. I ask from the Commission most careful guard against this danger. The medal can, of course, be offered in such cases. Whether something more can not judiciously be done, at the request of, or with the approval of, the city authorities, the Commission shall determine. I hope there can be.

*Fifth.* The claims upon the Fund for some years can not exhaust it. After years, however, pensioners will become numerous. Should the Commission find, after allowing liberally for this, that a surplus will remain, it has power to make grants in case of accidents (preferably where a hero has appeared) to those injured. The action taken in the recent Harwick Mine accident, where Heroes Taylor and Lyle lost their lives, is an illustration. The community first raised a fund of \$40,000, which was duplicated by me after waiting until the generosity of the community had full scope. Here again the Commission should be exceedingly careful, as in this case, not to deaden, but to stimulate employers or communities to do their part, for such action benefits givers themselves as well as recipients.

*Sixth.* It seems probable that cities and employers on this continent will ultimately be placed under similar conditions to those of Britain, Germany, and other European States, and required to provide against accidents to employees. Therefore, the Commission, by a two-thirds vote, may devote any surplus that accrues beyond providing for heroes and their dependents (which provision must never be abandoned) to such other modes of benefiting those in want, chiefly caused through no fault of their own (such as drunkenness, laziness, crime, etc.) but through exceptional circumstances, in such manner and to such extent as the Commission thinks advisable and likely to do more good than if such sums were given to those injured by accident, where the latter may be suitably provided for by law, or otherwise.

*Seventh.* The field embraced by the Fund is the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof. The sea is the scene of many heroic acts. No action more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employees are remarkable for heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life, the Fund applies.

*Eighth.* No personal liability will attach to members for any act of the Commission. The Commission has power to fill vacancies.

*Ninth.* The Commission has full power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds; to employ all officials, including Secretary, traveling agents

to visit and oversee beneficiaries, etc., and to fix their compensation. Members of the Commission shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred, including traveling expenses attending meetings. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Commission thinks proper and as he can be prevailed upon to accept.

*Tenth.* An annual report, including a detailed statement of sums and medals granted and the reasons therefor, shall be made each year and published in at least one newspaper in the principal cities of the countries embraced by the Fund. A finely executed roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburgh.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

*Witness:*

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

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[*Resolutions, April 15, 1904.*]

RESOLVED, That we, the Trustees of the Hero Fund, desire at this our first meeting, at which we have convened for the purpose of organization, to express to Mr. Carnegie our appreciation of the high honor which he has conferred upon us in inviting us to administer the affairs of the trust which he has created, and thus in some measure to share with him in the pleasure of doing good.

RESOLVED, That a committee of five, of which the President of the Commission shall be a member, be appointed to draw up a series of resolutions suitably expressing our sense of the noble character of the gift which Mr. Carnegie has made to the people of the United States, of Canada, and of Newfoundland, the said resolution, when drafted, to be submitted to the Commission for their approval, and to be thereafter suitably engrossed and transmitted to Mr. Carnegie.

RESOLVED, That the transfer to this Commission of five million dollars of first collateral five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, stated by Mr. Carnegie in his letter of trust dated March 12, 1904, be accepted, and the President be authorized to accept the custody of the same, and that the formal registration of such bonds be deferred until the question of incorporation or other formal organization of the Commission be determined by this body.

[*Resolutions, May 20, 1904.*]

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Carnegie by his deed of gift, dated March 12, 1904, and witnessed by Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, has with more than princely generosity set aside from his fortune the sum of



five millions of dollars for the purpose of recognizing in a suitable manner heroic efforts to save human life made by those following peaceful vocations, to relieve those injured in making such efforts, and to provide for their widows and orphans in cases where life may have been sacrificed, and to aid to some extent those who may be injured by accident in future great catastrophes or disasters, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has named the undersigned as the first members of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, charged by him with the important duty of administering the trust created by him for the purposes above mentioned; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we express to Mr. Carnegie our grateful appreciation of the high honor which he has conferred upon, and the confidence reposed in, us in entrusting the execution of his plans and purposes to our keeping and thus permitting us and our successors in the trust to share with him to some extent in the inestimable privilege of doing good to our fellow men.

RESOLVED, That we individually and collectively desire to express to Mr. Carnegie our sense of the great benevolence displayed by him in this gift, which for the purposes designated is altogether without parallel in the history of human beneficence.

RESOLVED, That we believe the action of Mr. Carnegie is calculated to foster in the minds of the people of the countries named in the deed of gift, a sense of their brotherhood and to promote among them the spirit of self-sacrifice, which is one of the most exalted traits of the highest civilization.

RESOLVED, That we appreciate the nobility of his purpose in confining the operations of this Fund to those who have shown true heroism in the peaceful walks of life, by which act he consistently testifies to his ardent desire for the coming of that better day when men shall forget the arts of war and shall seek for peace and good-will throughout the earth.

RESOLVED, That in accepting this trust we pledge ourselves to the sincerest endeavor to administer it according to the best of our knowledge and ability and with the purpose of realizing, so far as possible, the hopes and aims of the generous founder of the Fund.

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CARNEGIE HERO FUND TRUST  
(DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND)

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LETTER OF GIFT

SKIBO CASTLE, DORNOCH, SUTHERLAND,  
21st September, 1908.

TO DR. JOHN ROSS, CHAIRMAN, AND  
MEMBERS OF THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND TRUST.

GENTLEMEN: The success of the Hero Fund upon the North American Continent has been so great that I have decided to extend its benefits to my native land.

We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such are the heroes of civilisation. The false heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

I have long felt that such true heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism, and, as a Fund for this purpose, One and One-Quarter Millions of Dollars in 5 per cent. Bonds, yielding Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Pounds Stg. per annum, will be sent you. Judging from our experience, this sum is ample to administer the Trust; meeting the cost of maintaining injured heroes and their families during disability of the heroes; the widows and children of heroes who may lose their lives in the United Kingdom, and still leave a surplus for emergencies and contributions under Article Four hereof.

The interest of the Fund is to be used as follows:

*First.* To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children to be provided for until the widow remarries, and the children until they reach self-supporting age. If there be any other immediate dependents, the Trustees in their discretion may provide for them also. For exceptional children exceptional grants may be made for advanced education. Grants in money or in other forms may also be made to heroes or heroines as the Trustees deem advisable—each case to be judged upon its merits. As a rule grants should be paid monthly.

*Second.* No grant is to be continued unless it is being soberly and properly used, and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved

members of the community. No exception will be made to this rule; but heroes and heroines are to be given at first a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents. They deserve pardon and a fresh start.

*Third.* Many cities provide pensions for policemen, firemen, and others, and some may give rewards for acts of heroism. All these and other facts the Trustees will take into account and act accordingly in making grants. Nothing could be further from my intention than to deaden or interfere with these most creditable provisions, doubly precious as showing public and municipal appreciation of faithful and heroic service. I ask from the Trustees most careful guard against this danger. Whether something cannot judiciously be done in cases of heroism by policemen and firemen or others, at the request, or with the approval, of the city authorities, the Trustees shall determine. I hope there can be.

*Fourth.* For many years claims upon the income will not exhaust it. In course of time, however, the number of pensioners will increase. Should the Trustees find, after allowing liberally for this, that a surplus will still remain, they have power to make grants from such surplus to those injured in case of accidents, preferably where a hero has appeared. They should not act, however, until employers and communities have done their parts, for their contributions benefit both givers and recipients. Widows with children are to be your first care.

*Fifth.* The field embraced by the Fund is the British Islands and the waters thereof. The sea is the scene of many heroic acts.

*Sixth.* No action is more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employees are remarkable for their heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life in peaceful pursuits the Fund applies.

*Seventh.* When the King presents medals for heroism in peaceful pursuits in the United Kingdom, you will make immediate and careful inquiries into the circumstances of the recipients, and wherever needed make provision for their wants, or those of their families, in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. If His Majesty ever chooses to express a wish in these cases, it is to be your law. I am glad to inform you that the purpose and general plan of this Fund have been honoured by His Majesty's gracious approval.

*Eighth.* You will give instructions for the preparation of a formal Trust-Deed to be signed by me giving legal effect to the arrangements made in this letter, and containing the powers of the Trustees, and granting them the same immunities as are expressed in the Trust-Deed creating the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, and providing also

that the Trustees are to be the sole judges of the proper action to be taken in each case.

*Ninth.* An Annual Report, including a detailed statement of sums granted, and to whom, and the reasons therefor, shall be made and widely published each year. A finely executed roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Dunfermline.

At our recent conference here I stated that it was your admirable administration of the Dunfermline Fund "for bringing into the lives of the toilers more of sweetness and light," that induced me to appeal to you to take this Fund also into your wise keeping. Your prompt and unanimous response was only what I expected from such a body of men.

That I am privileged to know you well, and also the Trustees of my Scottish Universities' Fund, and your worthy compeers of similar Funds across the Atlantic, who labour as you do, is one of the chief pleasures of my life.

While I only give money, many of you are giving yourselves freely to service for your fellows without compensation other than that all-sufficient reward of knowing you are thus performing a holy duty, since the highest worship of God is service to man.

With deep and abiding gratitude,

Always yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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## TRUST DEED

[October 17, 1908]

I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York, and of Skibo, in the County of Sutherland, Scotland, considering that I executed a Deed of Trust which is dated the 18th and was recorded in the Books of Council and Session on the 26th, both days of August, 1903, by which Deed I conveyed to the persons therein named, and also to six members of the Corporation of Dunfermline, and three members of the School Board of Dunfermline, or other educational authority of the Burgh for the time being chosen as therein mentioned, all of whom, it was provided, should be known and designated as "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees," *First*, Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, of the aggregate value of two million, five hundred thousand dollars, and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and *Second*, property in Dunfermline acquired by me from James Maitland Hunt, Esquire, of Pittencreeff, which Bonds and property were by the said



Trust Deed directed to be held and administered by the said Trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, and also considering that I have resolved to extend to my native land the benefits of the Hero Fund which I have already established upon the North American Continent, and feeling well assured that the Fund will be of great practical utility to those described in the letter after mentioned as falling within its scope, and being equally well assured that the Fund will be faithfully administered by "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees," who, to my great satisfaction, are administering the Trust created by the Deed already referred to, *Therefore*, I hereby undertake and bind and oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and successors, forthwith validly to deliver and transfer Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation of the aggregate value of one and one-quarter million dollars, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, to and in favour of the said "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees," being the persons afternamed, and also to and in favour of such other person or persons as they may hereafter assume to act in room of such of their number as may die or resign office, as Trustees for the purposes aftermentioned, *videlicet*:—

1. HENRY BEVERIDGE of Pitreavie.
2. DAVID DEAS BLAIR, solicitor.
3. JAMES BROWN, dyer.
4. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD JAMES LORD BRUCE.
5. JOHN HYND, miner.
6. JAMES CURRIE MACBETH, solicitor.
7. GEORGE MATHEWSON, manufacturer.
8. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, manufacturer.
9. JOHN ROSS, Doctor of Laws, solicitor.
10. ANDREW SCOBIE, architect.
11. HAY SHENNAN, Sheriff-Substitute in the County of Fife, Master of Arts.
12. ANDREW REID SHEARER, manufacturer.
13. THE REVEREND ROBERT STEVENSON, Master of Arts.
14. ALAN LEONARD SMITH TUKE, Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.
15. ROBERT EMERY WALKER, manufacturer.
16. JOHN WEIR, miners' secretary.

And also to and in favour of six members of the Corporation of Dunfermline, and three members of the School Board of Dunfermline, or other educational authority of the Burgh for the time being, to be chosen every three years in all time coming, the Provost of the Corporation and the Chairman of the School Board or other educational authority for the time being always of the said six and three members



respectively, providing always that in the event of any failure by the above bodies to elect members the other Trustees shall have full power to act alone, which body of Trustees hereby appointed shall in their joint capacity be known as "The Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees," and any ten of their number present at any meeting duly called in accordance with the regulations of the Trustees shall be a quorum, and I direct that the interest or income to be received upon the said Bonds and the interest or income to be derived from any securities or properties upon which the capital sums in said Bonds may hereafter be invested shall be applied by the said "The Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees" in carrying out the purposes expressed in a letter by me bearing date the twenty-first day of September, Nineteen hundred and eight, and addressed to Doctor John Ross, Chairman, and Members of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust, a copy of which letter is hereto annexed and is hereby declared to be an integral part of and to be read along with and as explanatory of these presents and declaratory of the duties of the Trustees, and I hereby explain that the geographical area to which the Trust applies is Great Britain and Ireland and the adjacent islands pertaining thereto, including the Channel Islands, and the territorial waters surrounding the said countries and islands, and having herein provided that the Fund hereby created and the funds and properties transferred by the Trust Deed in favour of "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees" above referred to, are to be administered by the same Trustees, I hereby provide that both funds shall be administered under the same conditions and that the Trustees herein named or to be assumed or appointed as before provided, shall have all the powers, privileges, and immunities in administering the Fund which are expressed in the said Deed of Trust granted to "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees," as if the same had been fully embodied in these presents, and I direct that the accounts of the Trustees shall annually be audited by the same Auditor as is appointed to audit the accounts of "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees" in terms of the provision in the said Trust Deed, and I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session for preservation, IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have subscribed these presents consisting of this and the preceding page together with the letter on the two succeeding pages, at Skibo Castle, on the seventeenth day of October, Nineteen hundred and eight, before these witnesses, James Bertram, my private Secretary, and George Irvine, my Butler.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

JAS. BERTRAM, *Witness.*

GEORGE IRVINE, *Witness.*

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CARNEGIE FOUNDATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

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FIRST LETTER OF GIFT<sup>1</sup>

NEW YORK, *April 16, 1905.*

[*To the Trustees of the Foundation*]

GENTLEMEN:

I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York City generously, and very wisely, provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools and also for her policemen. Very few indeed of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career, and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men, can not be retired.

I have, therefore, transferred to you and your successors, as Trustees, \$10,000,000.00, 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges, and technical schools in our country, Canada and Newfoundland under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculation shows that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

The fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, sex, creed or color. We have, however, to recognize that State and colonial governments which have established or mainly supported universities, colleges or schools may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the State. I can not, therefore, presume to include them.

There is another class which States do not aid, their constitution in some cases even forbidding it, viz., sectarian institutions. Many of these established long ago, were truly sectarian, but today are free to all men of all creeds or of none—such are not to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under the control of a sect or require trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty or students to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test, are to be excluded.

Trustees shall hold office for five years and be eligible for reelection. The first Trustees shall draw lots for one, two, three, four or five year terms, so that one-fifth shall retire each year. Each institution participating in the fund shall cast one vote for Trustees.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A similar letter with slight variations in text, under date of April 18, 1905, is in the file of the Carnegie Foundation.

<sup>2</sup> The provisions of this paragraph were, with the consent of Mr. Carnegie, omitted from the Act of Incorporation.

The Trustees are hereby given full powers to manage the trust in every respect, to fill vacancies of non-ex-officio members; appoint executive committees; employ agents; change securities, and, generally speaking, to do all things necessary, in their judgment, to secure the most beneficial administration of the funds.

By a two-thirds vote they may from time to time apply the revenue in a different manner and for a different, though similar purpose to that specified, should coming days bring such changes as to render this necessary in their judgment to produce the best results possible for the teachers and for education.

No Trustee shall incur any legal liability flowing from his trusteeship. All traveling and hotel expenses incurred by Trustees in the performance of their duties shall be paid from the fund. The expenses of a wife or daughter accompanying the Trustees to the annual meeting are included.

I hope this fund may do much for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions.

Gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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## SECOND LETTER OF GIFT

NEW YORK, *March 31, 1908.*

DR. HENRY S. PRITCHETT,  
PRESIDENT CARNEGIE FOUNDATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

DEAR SIR:

Your favor of today informs me of the desire of the Professors of State Universities to be embraced in the Pension Fund, as shown by a resolution unanimously adopted by their National Association.

In my letter of April 16, 1905, handing over the Fund to my Trustees, the following occurs:

"We have, however, to recognize that State and Colonial Governments which have established or mainly supported Universities, Colleges or Schools may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the State. I cannot, therefore, presume to include these."

I beg now to say that should the Governing Boards of any State Universities apply for participation in the fund and the Legislature

and Governor of the State approve such application, it will give me great pleasure to increase the fund to the extent necessary to admit them. I understand from you that if all the State Universities should apply and be admitted Five Millions more of five per cent. bonds would be required, making the fund Fifteen Million Dollars in all.

From the numerous letters I have received from pensioners and their wives and the warm approval of the press and the public, I am satisfied that this fund is, and must be for all time, productive of lasting good, not only to the recipients but to the cause of higher education.

Most grateful am I to be privileged as trustee of this wealth to devote it to such use.

Truly yours,  
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

#### CHARTER OF INCORPORATION<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT to incorporate the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That the persons following, namely, Arthur T. Hadley, Charles William Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob G. Schurman, Woodrow Wilson, L. Clark Seelye, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, S. B. McCormick, Edwin B. Craighead, Henry C. King, Charles F. Thwing, Thomas McClelland, Edwin H. Hughes, H. McClelland Bell, George H. Denny, William Peterson, Samuel Plantz, David S. Jordan, William H. Crawford, Henry S. Pritchett, Frank A. Vanderlip, T. Morris Carnegie, Robert A. Franks, their associates and successors duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate in the District of Columbia by the name of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations and restrictions herein contained.

SEC. 2. That the objects for which said corporation is incorporated shall be—

(a) To receive and maintain a fund or funds and apply the income thereof as follows:

<sup>1</sup> For additional information see statement on pages 45-46.



To provide retiring pensions, without regard to race, sex, creed, or color, for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland, who, by reason of long and meritorious service, or by reason of old age, disability, or other sufficient reason, shall be deemed entitled to the assistance and aid of this corporation, on such terms and conditions, however, as such corporation may from time to time approve and adopt: *Provided, however,* That the said retiring pensions shall be paid to such teachers only as are or have been connected with institutions not under control of a sect or which do not require their trustees, their officers, faculties, or students (or a majority thereof) to belong to any specified sect, and which do not impose any theological test as a condition of entrance therein or of connection therewith.

(b) In general, to do and perform all things necessary to encourage, uphold, and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education within the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland aforesaid, and to promote the objects of the Foundation, with full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter appointed and their successors from time to time to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *And provided,* That such corporation may by a vote of two-thirds of the entire number of Trustees enlarge or vary the purposes herein set forth, provided that the objects of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

(c) To receive and hold by gift, bequest, devise, grant, or purchase, any real or personal property, and to use and dispose of the same for the purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 3. That the direction and management of the affairs of the corporation, and the control and disposition of its property and funds, shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-five in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Arthur T. Hadley, Charles William Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob G. Schurman, Woodrow Wilson, L. Clark Seelye, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, S. B. McCormick, Edwin B. Craighead, Henry C. King, Charles F. Thwing, Thomas McClelland, Edwin H. Hughes, H. McClelland Bell, George H. Denny, William Peterson, Samuel Plantz, David S. Jordan, William H. Crawford, Henry S. Pritchett, Frank A. Vanderlip, T. Morris Carnegie, and Robert A. Franks, being twenty-four in number with power to said Board to increase the same to twenty-five in all, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees and constitute the members of the corporation. Vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining



Trustees in such manner as the by-laws shall prescribe, and the persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SEC. 4. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the corporation or the Trustees and committees may be held in other places such as the by-laws may from time to time fix.

SEC. 5. That the said Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds, or property which may be transferred to them for the purposes and objects hereinbefore enumerated, and such other funds or property as may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them, or to such corporation, for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint officers, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, and such employees as may be deemed necessary in carrying on the business of the corporation and at such salaries or with such remuneration as they may think proper; and full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and in general to have and use all the powers and authority necessary to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the donor.

The said Trustees shall have further power from time to time to hold as investments any securities transferred or which may be transferred to them or to such corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to invest the same or any part thereof from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as is or may be permitted to Trustees or to savings banks or to charitable or literary corporations for investment, according to the laws of the District of Columbia or in such securities as may be transferred to them or authorized for investment by any deed of trust or gift or by any deed of gift or last will and testament to be hereafter made or executed.

SEC. 6. That the said corporation may take and hold any additional donations, grants, devises, or bequests which may be made in the further support of the purposes of the said corporation.

SEC. 7. That the services of the Trustees of the said corporation, acting as such Trustees, shall be gratuitous, but such corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by Trustees in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 8. That as soon as may be possible after the passage of this Act, a meeting of the Trustees hereinbefore named shall be called by Henry S. Pritchett, Charles William Eliot, Arthur T. Hadley, Nicholas Murray Butler, Woodrow Wilson, Jacob G. Schurman, Charles C. Harrison, Alexander C. Humphreys, and George H. Denny, or any six of them, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, by notice served in person or by mail addressed to each Trustee at his place of residence; and the said Trustees named herein, or a majority thereof, being assembled, shall organize and proceed to adopt by-laws, to elect officers, fix their compensation, and generally to organize the said corporation.

The corporation hereby incorporated may accept a transfer of all the real and personal property of any other corporation created for similar objects, notwithstanding the fact that both said corporations may have common Trustees, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, and may receive, take over, and enter into possession, custody, and management, of all such property, real and personal: *Provided, however,* That such property shall be applied to the purposes of the corporation hereby incorporated as hereinbefore set forth.

SEC. 9. That such corporation hereby incorporated upon accepting a transfer of all the real and personal property of such other corporation shall succeed to the obligations and liabilities and be held liable to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, and contracts of such corporation so existing to the same effect as if such corporation hereby incorporated had itself incurred the obligation or liability to pay such debt or damages.

SEC. 10. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this Act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

SEC. 11. That this Act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

*Approved, March 10, 1906.*

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## THE COURT ORDER

*At a Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan in said County, on the 18th day of November, 1939.*

PRESENT:

HON. WILLIAM T. COLLINS,

*Justice.*

*In the Matter of the Application  
of  
THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING for an order making directions with respect to the  
administration and expenditure of its  
General Endowment Fund.* } 26375-1939

Upon reading and filing the order to show cause dated October 17, 1939, and the petition of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, verified October 16, 1939, with Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, annexed thereto, with proof of due service thereof upon the Attorney General of the State of New York on the 19th day of October, 1939, and the answer of the Attorney General of the State of New York, verified October 24, 1939, and said application having duly come on to be heard, and after hearing Elihu Root, Jr., of counsel for the petitioner, in support of the petition, and the Honorable Henry Epstein, Solicitor General, of counsel for the Attorney General of the State of New York, not opposing, and upon filing the memorandum of this Court, it is on motion of Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine, attorneys for the petitioner

ORDERED, FOUND, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

(1) That circumstances have so changed since the execution of the letters of gift of Andrew Carnegie dated on or about April 16, 1905 (set forth in the petition herein) or April 18, 1905 (Exhibit B to said petition) and March 31, 1908 (Exhibit F to said petition) as to render impracticable or impossible a literal compliance with the terms thereof; and

(2) That the General Endowment Fund of The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the petitioner herein, be administered and expended substantially in accordance with the plan

below set forth for continuing the payment of allowances and pensions now being paid by said petitioner, and allowances and pensions to the other persons on said petitioner's Closed List of Pensionables and their widows, without regard to, and free from, any restriction, limitation or direction inconsistent therewith contained in the said letters of gift of said Andrew Carnegie dated on or about April 16, 1905, or April 18, 1905, and March 31, 1908, referred to in paragraph (1) hereof, or any similar letter or instrument, the said plan being as follows:

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching will continue to pay retiring allowances and pensions to those on the Closed List of Pensionables adopted by the Executive Committee of the Foundation on May 1, 1931, in accordance with Rules for the Granting of Retiring Allowances adopted by the Executive Committee on January 7, 1938. While modifications in these rules may be made, such modifications shall not be of such a nature as to increase the current or ultimate cost unless the modifications have been previously assented to by Carnegie Corporation of New York. When Reserve Fund Number One shall have been exhausted and the current net income from the General Endowment Fund shall be insufficient to pay the allowances and pensions to those now on the Closed List plus the administration expenses, one-half of the deficiencies shall be made up from the principal of the General Endowment Fund until the aggregate cost or market value, whichever is lower, of the securities in the Fund shall have been reduced to \$10,000,000, whether or not such value subsequently increases. The remainder of the sums required shall be advanced by Carnegie Corporation, provided that the Corporation shall be under no obligation to advance further funds when its total advances under this plan from the time of the adoption thereof by the Corporation shall have reached an aggregate of \$15,000,000. After the requirements for the then current pensions and allowances shall have been reduced so that the net income from the remaining principal of the General Endowment Fund is sufficient to pay the allowances and pensions and the cost of administration, and to provide a surplus, such surplus shall be applied annually to restore the General Endowment Fund and to repay the advances of Carnegie Corporation without interest, such restoration and repayment to be pro rated as between the amount of principal of the General Endowment Fund of the Foundation which shall have been so used and the total of the advances which shall have been made under this plan by Carnegie Corporation from the time of the adoption thereof by the Corporation, until the same shall have been fully restored and repaid; and

(3) That The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the petitioner herein, has the power under its charter and Certificate of Authority to carry out the said plan; and

(4) That The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the petitioner herein, may apply for further relief at the foot hereof and upon the papers and proceedings herein upon notice to the Attorney General of the State of New York.

Enter,

W. T. C.

J. S. C.

No objection to entry of above order—

JOHN J. BENNETT, JR.

*Attorney General*

by HENRY EPSTEIN

*Solicitor General*

Nov. 17, 1939.

No. 12372

(COMPARING DESK)

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.:  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

I, ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, *Do Hereby Certify*, That I have compared the preceding with the original on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original. Filed, Nov. 20, 1939.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 20 day of Nov., 1939.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON

*County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County.*



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CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT  
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

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LETTER OF GIFT

*December 14, 1910.*

*[To the Trustees of the Endowment]*

GENTLEMEN: I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellow men nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the twentieth century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment. . . .

In order to giv effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or reinvest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or non-action as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimburst all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep un-

ceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) have been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determine how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon earth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your hearty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

*Witness:*

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

[*Resolutions, December 14, 1910*]

RESOLVED, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

RESOLVED, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and

not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although doubtless many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

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#### CHARTER OF INCORPORATION<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT to incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Became a law February 20, 1929, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Robert S. Brookings, Nicholas Murray Butler, John W. Davis, Frederic A. Delano, Lawton B. Evans, Austen G. Fox, Robert A. Franks, Charles S. Hamlin, Howard Heinz, David Jayne Hill, Alfred Holman, William M. Howard, Frank O. Lowden, Andrew J. Montague, Dwight W. Morrow, Robert E. Olds, Edwin B. Parker, LeRoy Percy, William A. Peters, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, James Brown Scott, James R. Sheffield, Maurice S. Sherman, James T. Shotwell, Silas H. Strawn, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the principal and income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States; to advance the cause of peace among nations; to hasten the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy; to encourage and promote methods for the peaceful settlement of international differences and for the increase of international understanding and concord; and to aid in the development of international law and the acceptance by all nations of the principles underlying such law. The corporation is empowered to use for these ends such agencies and means as from time to time shall seem expedient to its Trustees or be found appropriate therefor. The activities of the corporation may be carried on within the state of New York and elsewhere throughout the United States and in foreign countries.

SEC. 2. The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take, receive and acquire, by bequest, devise, gift, purchase, lease or otherwise, either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes, and to hold

<sup>1</sup>See statement on page 51.

any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the legislature shall hereafter specifically impose; to convey such property, and to invest and reinvest any principal and deal with and expend the principal and income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of its trustees will best promote its objects or any of them. It shall have all the powers and be subject to the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute the members of the corporation and be its Board of Trustees. They, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state. The constitution shall prescribe the number of Trustees who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of Trustees by whom the affairs and business of the corporation shall be managed; the qualifications, powers and manner of selection of the Trustees and officers of the corporation, the manner of amending the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient.

SEC. 3. No officer, member or employee of the corporation shall receive or be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of its purposes or as a proper beneficiary of its strictly charitable purposes.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

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AN ACT to authorize the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to accept and receive the property and assets of the unincorporated association known as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and to administer the same in accordance with Trust Deed to such association.

Became a law February 5, 1930, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, incorporated by chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred

twenty-nine, is hereby, in addition to the powers heretofore conferred upon it, authorized to accept and receive from the unincorporated association known as Carnegie Endowment for International Peace all the property and assets of such unincorporated association, and to administer and deal with the same in accord with the terms and subject to the limitations contained in the instrument transferring the same in trust to said unincorporated association, dated December fourteenth, nineteen hundred ten.

SEC. 2. Nothing herein contained shall be held to impair the right of any creditor of said unincorporated association.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.



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## CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

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### FIRST LETTER OF GIFT

NEW YORK, *November 10, 1911.*

TO THE TRUSTEES OF

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby assign and transfer twenty-five millions of dollars in first mortgage, fifty-year bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the principal of which is to be held and the interest and income thereof applied for the purposes of the Corporation, as stated in its charter, viz., "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

My desire is that the work which I have been carrying on, or similar beneficial work, shall continue during this and future generations.

Conditions upon the earth inevitably change; hence, no wise man will bind Trustees forever to certain paths, causes or institutions. I disclaim any intention of doing so. On the contrary, I give my Trustees full authority to change policy or causes hitherto aided, from time to time, when this, in their opinion, has become necessary or desirable. They shall best conform to my wishes by using their own judgment.

I direct that out of this fund each Trustee receive five thousand dollars per year for his services.

My chief happiness as I write these lines lies in the thought that even after I pass away the wealth that came to me to administer as a sacred trust for the good of my fellow men is to continue to benefit humanity for generations untold, under your devoted and sympathetic guidance and that of your successors, who can not fail to be able and good men.

My dear, dear friends, I thank you one and all. God bless you.

Ever your devoted

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[*Resolutions and Minute, November 10, 1911*]

RESOLVED, That whereas Andrew Carnegie has by deed of gift dated the 10th day of November, 1911, given to Carnegie Corporation of New York bonds of the United States Steel Corporation of the face value of twenty-five million dollars,

Carnegie Corporation of New York does hereby accept the said gift upon the terms and conditions stated in the said deed of gift.

RESOLVED, That Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett and Robert A. Franks be and they hereby are constituted a committee to draft a statement expressing the appreciation of the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Corporation of New York of the action of Mr. Carnegie.

The Trustees selected by Mr. Carnegie, and authorized by the Legislature of New York, to direct the affairs of the new corporation, accept the trust and enter upon the discharge of their duties with a deep sense of responsibility toward the people of the State and the United States, whose welfare they are charged to promote by the advancement and the diffusion of knowledge and understanding, toward the cause of education the world over, which can not fail to be affected by the way in which this trust is executed, toward Mr. Carnegie, who has exhibited toward them the highest confidence in entrusting to them the care of his enormous gift, and the continuance of the plans for the benefit of his fellow men, to which he has devoted the labor, the thought and the generous enthusiasm of many years, and toward Mrs. Carnegie, and Miss Margaret Carnegie, who, with cheerful and active sympathy, have approved and promoted the diversion of a vast fortune from the ordinary channels of family distribution to the benefit of mankind. The Trustees realize that the execution of the trust will involve many difficulties of judgment and labors of administration, and they assume their obligation in the hope, and with the intent, to perform their duties faithfully, in a manner adequate to the great purpose of the trust, and in the disinterested public spirit which has moved the founder of the trust to this great benefaction.

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## SECOND LETTER OF GIFT

*January 16, 1912.*

TO THE TRUSTEES OF

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR: At the time of the signing and delivering of this letter I have transferred to Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by Chapter 297 of the Laws of 1911, seventy-five million (\$75,000,000) dollars, face value of the first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

Fifty-five million (\$55,000,000) dollars face value of the said bonds I give to Carnegie Corporation of New York, to be used for its general purposes in the United States of America.

Twenty million (\$20,000,000) dollars face value of the said bonds I giv to Carnegie Corporation of New York for the continuance of gifts for libraries and church organs, as heretofore made by me in Canada and in the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Recognizing the fact that conditions are always subject to change and that it is unwise to perpetually bind a fund to a specific application, I giv to the Trustees of Carnegie Corporation of New York power in their discretion, to discontinue the application of the income of the said twenty million (\$20,000,000)<sup>1</sup> dollars to any or all of the specific purposes here enumerated. All or any portion of the income of the said twenty million (\$20,000,000) dollars which shall not, in the judgment of the Trustees of Carnegie Corporation of New York, be required for these purposes, or such of them as shall be continued by the Trustees, shall be applied by Carnegie Corporation to its general purposes in the United States of America.

I request that of the income of the fifty-five million (\$55,000,000) dollars face value of United States Steel Corporation first mortgage 5 per cent bonds by me on this day transferd to Carnegie Corporation of New York, sufficient sums be appropriated from year to year, to provide a pension for each *future* ex-President and his widow unmarried, of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000)<sup>2</sup> dollars per year, as long as these remain unprovided for by the nation, that they may be able to spend the latter part of their lives devoting their unique knowledge gained of public affairs to the public good free from pecuniary cares. My Trustees are requested to offer these pensions promptly to ex-Presidents or their widows, so that no application will be required from them.

Our Republic pays its officials in highest offices far too little, President and judges especially.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[*Resolution, January 16, 1912*]

RESOLVD, That whereas Andrew Carnegie has by deed of gift dated the 16th day of January, 1912, given to Carnegie Corporation of New York, bonds of the United States Steel Corporation of the face value of \$75,000,000, Carnegie Corporation of New York does hereby accept the said gift upon the terms and conditions stated in the said deed of gift.

<sup>1</sup> For an account of this provision, see page 65.

<sup>2</sup> For an account of this provision, see page 76.

## THIRD LETTER OF GIFT

*October 29, 1912.*

TO THE TRUSTEES OF

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DEAR Sirs: I hereby assign twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000), face value of securities, a list of which is hereunto annexed, to Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by Chapter 297 of the Laws of 1911, for its corporate purposes. These securities were turned over to Carnegie Corporation of New York during the summer of 1912, in accordance with my letter to Mr. Franks, dated May 15, 1912. This gift is made in substitution for the gift of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) face value of the first mortgage five per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, made at the Executive Committee meeting of July 13, 1912, which failed to take effect.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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SKIBO CASTLE, DORNOCH, SUTHERLAND,

*August 11, 1913.*

TO THE TRUSTEES

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN:

Having established the United Kingdom Trust with a fund of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), I am enabled to relieve you of administering that proportion of the income of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) of bonds transferred to the Corporation with letter of January 16, 1912, which is required for the needs of Library Buildings and Church Organs in Great Britain and Ireland, thus increasing your resources.

In the nature of things, neither I nor my secretary will long be at Skibo for about half the time as at present, which alone has made possible the administration of the fund in Britain. The change made has given it permanency.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.



## EXCERPT FROM WILL OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

[Mr. Carnegie died on August 11, 1919; his will was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York August 28, 1919; and was printed in full in *The New York Herald* and other newspapers on August 29, 1919. The only paragraph referring to Carnegie Corporation is shown below. Under its provisions the Corporation received \$10,336,867.89.]

SEVENTH: I give and bequeath to Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, which became a law June 9, 1911, being Chapter 297 of the Laws of 1911, all the rest, residue and remainder of my property and estate of whatever nature and wherever situated.

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## CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

AN ACT to incorporate Carnegie Corporation of New York. Became a law June 9, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, William N. Frew, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, James Bertram and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor.

SEC. 2. The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take and hold, by bequest, devise, gift, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes, any property, real or personal, without limitation, as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the legislature shall hereafter impose, to convey such property, and to invest and reinvest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote its objects. It shall have all the power and be subject to all the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations so far as the same are applicable thereto and are



not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State. The constitution shall prescribe the qualifications of members, the number of members who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of Trustees by whom the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed; the qualifications, powers, and the manner of selection of the Trustees and officers of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

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#### AMENDMENT

AN ACT to further prescribe the powers of the corporation created by chapter two hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven under the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Became a law April 23, 1917, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The corporation created by chapter two hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven under the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York is hereby empowered to hold and administer any funds given to it for use in Canada or the British colonies for the same purposes in Canada or the British colonies as those to which it is by law authorized to apply its funds in the United States.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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## CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

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### TRUST DEED

[October 3, 1913]

I, Andrew Carnegie of New York City, and of Skibo, in the County of Sutherland, considering that I have for some years past distributed in Great Britain and Ireland, the revenue of nearly ten million dollars (first) for the erection of public libraries maintained from the local rates, and (second) for aiding the acquisition of organs by churches of all denominations; my reasons for selecting public libraries being my belief, as Carlyle has recorded, that "the true university of these days is a collection of books," and that thus such libraries are entitled to a first place as instruments for the elevation of the masses of the people; and in regard to organs, because of my own experience that the organ is one of the most elevating of voices, often causing me to murmur the words of Confucius as I listen to its peals, "Music, sacred tongue of God, I hear thee calling and I come"; and also because of the consolation I experience under the influence of a maxim of the same seer—"All worship being intended for the true God, howsoever addressed, reaches and is accepted by Him":

And now finding it essential to provide for the future permanent administration of this fund by residents within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who are familiar with prevailing conditions and are hence better qualified to judge as to the utility of the purposes above stated, as well as other purposes which may appear to them of as much or more importance, it being my impression that the demand for public libraries will grow less as cities supply themselves with these indispensable agencies for the benefit of the masses; and that the calls for organs will decrease, considering the large number already supplied, particularly if it be understood, as I desire that it may, that only such congregations shall receive grants as are in needy circumstances and unable to provide organs for themselves:

And considering that I having been much gratified with the highly satisfactory manner in which the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees have administered the trust committed to them by a trust deed, dated eighteenth August nineteen hundred and three, as well as by their administration of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust, committed to them by a trust deed, dated seventeenth October nineteen hundred and eight, and being desirous that this additional trust should be associated with Dunfermline, endeared to me as my native town, and

hallowed with many precious associations, I expressed to these Trustees my wish that they should undertake the administration of its affairs, but with power (in accordance with their own expressed desire) in consideration of the wide area of administration, to select other individuals to act as additional Trustees, along with themselves, as hereinafter provided; with which wish they readily agreed to comply.

Therefore, I hereby undertake, and bind and oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and successors, forthwith validly to transfer and deliver in trust bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, of the aggregate face value of ten million dollars, bearing interest at five per cent per annum, to and in favor of

1. DAVID DEAS BLAIR, solicitor, Dunfermline.
2. JAMES BROWN, dyer, Dunfermline.
3. THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD JAMES LORD BRUCE.
4. JOHN HYND, retired miner, Dunfermline.
5. JAMES CURRIE MACBETH, solicitor, Dunfermline.
6. GEORGE MATHEWSON, manufacturer, Dunfermline.
7. SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Knight, Dunfermline.
8. JOHN ROSS, Doctor of Laws, Dunfermline.
9. ANDREW SCOBIE, architect, Dunfermline.
10. ANDREW REID SHEARER, manufacturer, Dunfermline.
11. THE REVEREND ROBERT STEVENSON, M.A., Dunfermline.
12. ALAN LEONARD SMITH TUKE, Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, Dunfermline.

And also to and in favor of six members of the Corporation of Dunfermline and three members of the School Board of Dunfermline, or other educational authority of the burgh for the time being, those members of these bodies at present acting as Trustees of "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust," being hereby nominated as the first to act in the trust hereby constituted, and who will continue to act during the currency of their present appointments, and thereafter those to act being chosen by the respective bodies for such periods as they may respectively determine in all time coming; the Provost of the Corporation and the Chairman of the School Board or other educational authority for the time, being always of the said six and three members respectively, providing always that in the event of any failure by the above bodies to elect members, the other Trustees shall have full power to act alone:

And likewise to and in favor of such persons as the Trustees, who are hereinbefore personally named, may from time to time assume, or as may be assumed by the successors of those so named or so assumed, in the manner provided by the law of Scotland for the assumption of

Trustees, to act along with themselves, and with the other Trustees before referred to, it being hereby provided that if the persons so assumed shall be holders of public official positions, each of them while holding such a position shall be entitled to act either by himself or to nominate and appoint an assessor to act on his behalf, with the same powers and immunities as if such assessor were herein named as a Trustee, such assessor holding office during the pleasure of the Trustee by whom he may have been appointed:

And the whole body of Trustees herein named or referred to, or to be assumed, and the aforesaid assessors shall be designated "The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees," and are hereinafter named "The Trustees," of whom seven members present at any meeting duly called shall form a quorum:

And I hereby provide that the income from the said bonds, and from such other investments as may from time to time be held by the Trustees, shall be applied by them for the improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, by such means as are embraced within the meaning of the word "charitable," according to Scotch or English law, and which the Trustees may from time to time select as best fitted from age to age for securing these purposes, remembering that new needs are constantly arising as the masses advance:

And I hereby explain that as I have already provided for my native town a fund, administered under the trust deed first above referred to, yielding thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds per annum, it is unnecessary that any part of the income of the Trust hereby created be used for that town, and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees will thus be relieved from what might be considered an equivocal position, and will take rank with the other Trustees to be assumed as equally disinterested and equally desirous to benefit the masses of the United Kingdom:

And I hereby specially provide that my Trustees shall apply no part of the income towards research designed to promote the development of implements or munitions of war, and I expressly prohibit any part of the Trust funds from being used in any way which could lend countenance to war or to warlike preparations:

And I recommend them to consider the propriety of providing, or of aiding in the providing of public baths, the success of such baths in Dunfermline having been very remarkable and having been the means of stimulating other cities to follow that city in its character as a pioneer city:



And I provide that such changes in the objects to which the income may be applied may be effected by a majority of two-thirds of the Trustees present and voting at a meeting duly called and in respect to which notice has been given of the business proposed to be transacted:

And I hereby direct the Trustees from time to time to appoint an Executive Committee to whom may be deputed the administration of the Trust, one-half of the members to be chosen from among the persons assumed to act as Trustees who are not members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, or the assessors appointed by them, and the other half to be chosen from among the Trustees who are members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust:

And I further empower the Trustees to appoint such officers as they may think required for the conduct of the business of the Trust, at such salaries, and under such conditions as they think proper; and to provide suitable offices, by leasing, purchasing, or, after a few years, building the same, care being taken in erecting a building that it shall be fire-proof, and plain, solid and stately:

And I hereby confer on the Trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon Trustees under the various Trusts (Scotland) Acts, and, without prejudice to this generality, the following powers and immunities, namely:—Power to uplift and realize the said bonds, and the principal sums therein contained, and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said bonds either by public roup or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, either in or out of the United Kingdom, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds, on such securities, as they in their discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper; all which investments may be taken in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Trust and their successors in office for the time being,

With power also to form a reserve fund from the income of the Trust investments, which may at any time be used for any of the Trust purposes.

And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the Trustees shall not to any extent, or in any way, be responsible for the safety of the said bonds or securities, or for any depreciation in the value of the said bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying as I do on the belief that the Trustees herein appointed or to be assumed shall act honorably;



And I empower the Trustees to receive and administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for similar purposes to the purposes of this Trust;

And I also empower them to frame standing orders for regulating the carrying on of the business of the Trust and procedure at meetings, including the appointment of a Chairman, who shall have a casting as well as a deliberative vote; and to make such arrangements and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature of deeds, transfers, agreements, checks, receipts and other writings, as they may consider desirable in order to secure the due and safe transaction of the business of the Trust;

And I provide and declare that the traveling and personal expenses which the Trustees or their assessors may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the Trust shall be paid from the Trust income;

And I appoint that the accounts of the Trustees shall annually be audited by an auditor to be appointed on their application by the sheriff of the County of Fife, and that an abstract of the accounts, as audited, shall be inserted in one or more newspapers published in each of the cities of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and also that a report of their proceedings be printed and widely distributed; and I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session for preservation; in witness whereof I have subscribed these presents written upon this and the three preceding pages by Thomas Thomson, Clerk to Messieurs Ross and Connell, Solicitors, Dunfermline, at Skibo Castle, on the third day of October nineteen hundred and thirteen, before these witnesses, Louise Whitfield Carnegie, my wife, Margaret Carnegie, my daughter, and Estelle Whitfield, my sister-in-law.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE, *Witness.*

MARGARET CARNEGIE, *Witness.*

ESTELLE WHITFIELD, *Witness.*

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## CHURCH PEACE UNION

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### LETTER OF GIFT

*February 10, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN OF MANY RELIGIOUS BODIES, ALL IRREVOCABLY OPPOSED TO WAR AND DEVOTED ADVOCATES OF PEACE:

We all feel, I believe, that the killing of man by man in battle is barbaric and negatives our claim to civilization. This crime we wish to banish from the earth; some progress has already been made in this direction, but recently men have shed more of their fellows' blood than for years previously. We need to be aroused to our duty and banish war.

Certain that the strongest appeal that can be made is to members of the religious bodies, to you I hereby appeal, hoping that you will feel it to be not only your duty but your pleasure to undertake the administration of two millions of dollars five per cent bonds, the income to be used as in your judgment will most successfully appeal to the people in the cause of peace thru arbitration of international disputes; that as man in civilized lands is compelled by law to submit personal disputes to courts of law, so nations shall appeal to the Court at The Hague or to such tribunals as may be mutually agreed upon, and bow to the verdict rendered, thus insuring the reign of national peace thru international law. When that day arrives, either thru such courts of law or thru other channels, this trust shall have fulfilled its mission.

After the arbitration of international disputes is established and war abolished, as it certainly will be some day, and that sooner than expected, probably by the Teutonic nations, Germany, Britain and the United States first deciding to act in unison, other Powers joining later, the Trustees will divert the revenues of this fund to relieve the deserving poor and afflicted in their distress, especially those who have struggled long and earnestly against misfortunes and have not themselves to blame for their poverty. Members of the various churches will naturally know such members well, and can therefore the better judge; but this does not debar them from going beyond membership when that is necessary or desirable. As a general rule, it is best to help those who help themselves, but there are unfortunates from whom this can not be expected.

After war is abolished by the leading nations, the Trustees by a vote of two-thirds may decide that a better use for the funds than that

named in the preceding paragraph has been found, and are free according to their judgment to devote the income to the best advantage for the good of their fellow men.

Trustees shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses, and to each annual meeting, expenses of wife or daughter.

Happy in the belief that the civilized world will not, can not, long tolerate the killing of man by man as a means of settling its international disputes, and that civilized men will not, can not long enter a profession which binds them to go forth and kill their fellow men as ordered, although they will continue to defend their homes if attacked, as a duty, which also involves the duty of never attacking the homes of others, I am,

Cordially yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[*Resolutions, February 10, 1914*]

RESOLVED, That the Trustees of The Church Peace Union, deeply grateful to Andrew Carnegie for establishing this great and significant foundation, and for the honor done themselves in being called to its administration, accept with high appreciation his generous gift, and pledge themselves to the faithful fulfilment of the trust committed to them.

RESOLVED, That in expressing our gratitude and, as in confidence we may, that of the various religious bodies with which we are associated, for this impressive provision for our sacred cause, we desire to record our sense of the commanding duty which it imposes upon the religious world and its peculiar moment for humanity at this hour. The present system of war and armaments stands condemned by the conscience and intelligence of mankind as unworthy of the civilization which we have achieved. Opposed to the first principles of modern industry, economy and politics, it is above all opposed to the principles of morality and religion, and we consecrate ourselves unitedly, in the spirit and purpose of the founder of this Church Peace Union, to untiring effort to rally the world's moral forces and men of all religions, to the work of supplanting war by justice and international brotherhood.

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